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FIVE CENTS A COPY

JAPAN RAISES KOREAN RICE YIELD 500 P.C.

Annual Export Value of Staple Now Estimated at $100,000,000

JAPANESE MAINTAIN GREAT MODEL FARM

American Variety of Cotton Introduced to Improve Native Product

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KEIJO, Chosen (Seoul, Korea)—Having made five grains of rice grow where only one grew before, the Japanese Government, on the twentieth anniversary of its administration of Chosen, now justly points to agricultural improvement as one of the greatest of its accomplishments during this period.

This tremendous increase in rice production not only satisfies all of the food requirements of the Korean people, 80 per cent of whom are themselves farmers, but it now makes available for export an annual yield valued at $100,000,000.

Nevertheless, the agricultural experts of the country believe that this production is only a starting point for the rice that can be grown in Chosen under proper management, and the Government is now engrossed in a new program for increasing the yield still more, so that by 1938 an additional 15,000,000 bushels of rice will be produced here annually.

The determination to concentrate on rice cultivation has resulted from a careful Government survey which showed that this crop not only produces the most certain yield in Chosen but also one which is most in demand for the export trade. In particular, Japan no longer can supply the food required by her rapidly growing population, so she can be depended upon as a steady customer for Chosen's surplus output. In return she already is supplying the money and manufactured goods which Chosen needs.

The new program for increasing the yield of rice involves the cultivation of 857,500 acres of land, and will call for the expenditure of $150,000,000. Much of this money will be utilized in reclaiming ground which is not at present suitable for agriculture. Vast irrigation projects are also part of the program, which likewise includes improvement in present farming methods, farm loans at low rates, and the introduction of commercial fertilizers and selected seed grain in districts

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Senators Present at Quorum Calls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

BOTH quorum calls of the July 16 session recorded 60 senators present, with four others coming in after the roll had been taken.

Those present at the roll calls were:

Republicans

Bingham, Blaine, Borah, Couzens, Dale, Dineen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, LaFollette, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Norris, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Pine, Reed, Robsion, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Vandenberg, Walcott, Watson, Shipstead (41).

Democrats

Black, Caraway, Copeland, Fletcher, George, Harris, Harrison, Kendrick, King, McKellar, Overman, Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas (Okla.), Trammell, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.) (19).

Senators Plan Cloture During Treaty Debate

Step to Be Taken in Case of Filibustering in Senate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the opposition admittedly resorting to dilatory tactics, Administration leaders on July 17 took steps to end the floor debate and force early final action on the London Naval Treaty.

When it became apparent on July 16 that the opposition was openly filibustering, the Administration leader, James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, proposed to Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, that an amicable agreement be entered into under which the debate beginning on July 22 would be limited to 10 minutes per Senator on each amendment or reservation with each member allowed to speak only once on each proposal.

Mr. Johnson asked for time to consider the proposition, saying that he desired to confer with George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, another big navy opponent of the pact, before making a decision.

At the opening of the July 17 session, Mr. Watson, after a morning conference with the President, called on Mr. Johnson for his answer. Mr. Johnson rejected the compromise proposal and Mr. Watson promptly announced that at the close of the day he would offer a cloture resolution.

He immediately circulated the petition and obtained at once the necessary 16 signatures to make it valid. Under the rules the motion must lay over one legislative day. Mr. Watson announced that he would insist upon a Saturday session of the chamber and the cloture proposal would be acted on at that time.

A two-thirds vote is necessary to enforce the cloture. The Administration is confident that it has the necessary support to put the resolution through.

Mr. Watson explained that he was reluctant to move the cloture, but that it was obvious that the opposition was deliberately stalling and preventing an overwhelming majority of the Senate from acting on an issue that they had already settled in their minds. The Senate is now ready and willing to vote on the treaty and reservations that may be offered.

Since the July 15 session, when 60 senators were recorded at the convening quorum roll and five others were reported in the capital and others on the way, the hope of delay on which the opposition had wholly been banking disappeared, and it knew that it was defeated.

The latter half of the July 16 session was a straight-out filibuster. Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, treaty opponent, admitted so frankly to Mr. Watson, and said as much in the course of his remarks on the floor.

It is understood that Mr. Johnson's purpose is to keep the floor occupied

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BRITISH LABOR PARTY TO BAR FOOD TARIFF

Baldwin Motion of Censure Defeated by Big Majority

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government's decision to bar tariffs but to consider bulk purchases of raw materials and food at the coming British Commonwealth of Nations Conference was announced in a debate in the House of Commons July 16 when a vote of censure proposed by Stanley Baldwin was signally defeated by 312 to 241.

This outcome resulted from Mr. Lloyd George proving able on this occasion to lead to Ramsay MacDonald's support his entire Liberal following reunited for the time being by the threat to free trade involved in the wording of the Conservative motion. Mr. Baldwin attacked the Government for not keeping an open mind in negotiations with British sister nations. At present its counsels he said, were divided. Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the Dominions, Mr. Baldwin stated, had promised to enter the conference "free to consider every problem on its merits unfettered by prejudice or bias" but Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had already announced his intention to sweep away all existing tariff preferences. He asked which of these two diametrically opposed announcements represented the Government's policy. Would the conference be inscribed with the rabid Cobdenism of Mr. Snowden or with the impartial imperialism of Mr. Thomas?

Mr. Baldwin went on to outline the Conservative policy, which would be to give assurance that the existing preferences would be maintained, to extend safeguarding (tariff protection for selected industries), with preference in the British market for Empire manufactured goods, to encourage "rationalization" (reorganization so as to reduce costs of production) of British industries, and to keep a completely open mind on the question of taxing foodstuffs.

His speech was listened to attentively, though many of his supporters were disappointed at his not giving a more definite lead upon the question of food taxes, which are the main plank of the Conservative protectionist wing led by Lord Beaverbrook.

Mr. Snowden, who replied for the Government, also failed to elicit much enthusiasm on his side of the House. His sallies against Mr. Baldwin as the "Modern Jim Crow" proved effective, but when he came to defining the Government's policy only that portion of his statement which evoked any considerable response was where, after declaring, "we shall be no party to the imposition of food taxes, taxes on raw material or protective duties," he said, if the question of bulk purchases and import boards was raised the Government would discuss it with an open mind.

There were plenty of questions the conference could discuss, Mr. Snowden also said. Some of the Dominions had

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Sidky Cabinet Resigns Office; Alexandria Quiet

LONDON (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Cairo correspondent reported on July 17 that the Sidky Cabinet has resigned.

The foreign consuls in Alexandria have notified the Governor that they will view with great anxiety any reduction of the military forces stationed at present in Alexandria.

Everything is quiet in Alexandria on July 17, according to the reports received here. Inhabitants of Giza, near Cairo, have invited Nahas Pasha to deliver a speech there, but no date has been fixed for his visit. Confirmation had been received here that the following members of the Alexandria Committee of the Wafd have been arrested:

Abd Elfattah El Tawil and Hassan Sourour, both of whom are deputies, Ahmed Morsibadr and El Sayed Kara. The former Egyptian Minister of Justice, Gharably Pasha, proceeded to Alexandria to defend their interests.

Reports from Alexandria on July 16 indicated that the streets were being patrolled by soldiers to prevent the recurrence of clashes between police and Wafdist strikers.

Tunis Holds Key for Lasting Friendship Between Italy and France, Fascist Leaders Say

Generous Gesture Would Pave Way to Peace in Mediterranean Area

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the third article.*

By DR. PAUL CREMONA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The last census taken in Tunisia in 1926 shows that out of a total population of 2,159,709, there were 173,281 Europeans divided as follows: French 71,020, Italians 89,216, Maltese 8396, other Europeans 4649. In the city of Tunis and in its suburbs the Italian population numbered over 50,000.

Since 1921, when France promulgated her decrees on naturalization, the French population has increased by 16,500. This increase is formed by 11,265 naturalized foreigners (of whom 3856 were Italians) and by 5235 natural-born Frenchmen. In the five years between 1921 and 1926 the number of Italians increased by only 4417, while the number of Maltese, as a result of the Anglo-French agreement concluded on May 24, 1923, has decreased from 13,520 to 8396. These figures are highly significant as they clearly indicate the success of the policy undertaken by France in 1921. In fact, while the number of Maltese shows a tendency to decrease, or rather to become absorbed by France, and the number of Italians has become almost stationary, the "French" population has had a very remarkable

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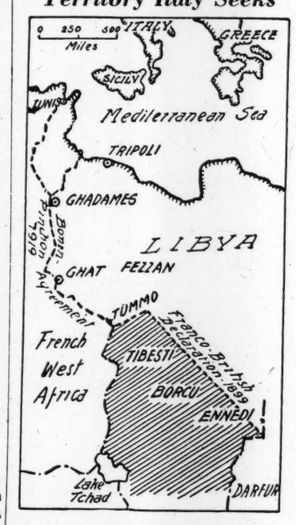
Territory Italy Seeks



DISPUTED SAHARAN LANDS
Shaded Area Shows Vast Tract in North Africa Into Which Italian Troops Are Slowly Penetrating.

RADIO PROGRAM STUDY TO CHECK PUBLIC SERVICE

Commerce Department Survey Will Aid Allotting of Station Licenses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The programs of each one of the more than 600 radiocasting stations of the nation are being checked with the purpose of valuing their service to the public, in the first federal survey of program merit ever undertaken. The investigation is being made by the radio division of the Commerce Department, at the request of the Federal Radio Commission, according to the announcement of William D. Terrell, chief of the division.

A secondary inquiry is to determine the preference of listeners through key organizations in all communities, according to Mr. Terrell. The survey is already under way, he stated.

The survey looks to the development of an official system of rating stations according to program merit, Mr. Terrell said. The proposal for such an undertaking was first aired during the radio investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The field work is being done by the nine federal radio supervisors and their inspectors.

Programs vary according to the season of the year, Mr. Terrell stated, and the proposal is to gather program material for each season and correlate the material at the end of the year. The study of the summer programs is now under way. When this material is gathered it will be submitted to some reviewing authority which will determine the basis of merit.

Behind the survey is the desire of the Radio Commission to have statistical material on which to decide difficult questions of granting licenses. The prospect is that the number of radio stations will be further reduced, and the results of the present study, or developments from it, are likely to be used in appraising the contribution of the stations to the community welfare. Radio licenses are now issued on a basis of "service to the public," the Radio Commission has stated.

Other features of the survey as outlined by Mr. Terrell include division of the radiocasters into what he terms a "station category" basis, by which the stations are segregated into three classes according to range, power and location, called "clear channel," "regional," and "local" stations.

SALARY REDUCTIONS SOUGHT IN AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA, Aust. (AP)—Australian political circles were startled July 16 with the announcement that the Opposition planned to move for reduction in salaries of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and of the members of the House of Representatives.

J. G. Latham, leader of the Nationalist opposition, formerly Minister of Industry, gave notice of his intention to move an amendment during debate on the budget. The Prime Minister announced the sales tax imposed in the recent budget will come into effect as from Aug. 1 next. It will not apply to sales contracted for before the budget was introduced.

PLANNING BOARD REORGANIZED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo Common Council has just reorganized the Buffalo City Planning Commission by making it a board of nine members to assist elected officials in planning matters.

WEST DECLARED TO WANT YOUNG FOR PRESIDENT

Observer in Territory Reports Wide Sentiment for Electric Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A strong sentiment among western Democrats and Republicans alike for Owen D. Young, New York Democrat, for President in 1932 was reported by Raymond R. Angell, in an interview here on July 16 after a tour of western states. All the states united gave Mr. Hoover huge pluralities in 1928, Mr. Angell said, but the growing seriousness of the economic situation in the agrarian area is developing an unfriendliness to the Administration that is daily more vocal.

Mr. Angell, whose itinerary included Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota, expressed himself as "frankly amazed" at the dissatisfaction with the Hoover Administration that had been uncovered in his conversation with Republican farmers during his trip.

"There was a distinct impression in these states," Mr. Angell said, "that the head of the Republican presidential ticket in 1932 would be Dwight W. Morrow, whose views in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment were not acceptable to the hinterland.

"There is a feeling in the West that Owen D. Young, if a dry, would have backbone enough to remain dry under adverse pressure," he said. "The farmers and the small-town people in the West, as far as they came under my observation, are just as dry as ever. Only the cities have been getting wetter in sentiment.

"Old farmers with whom I talked spoke in praise of Owen D. Young. Even among Republicans I heard it said that if the Republicans should renominate Mr. Hoover and Owen D. Young should be named by the Democrats, they would vote for the latter in preference to the candidate of their own party, but somehow there seemed to be an impression in the states I visited that Dwight W. Morrow was being groomed for the Republican nomination for President two years hence."

BORDER-TO-BORDER FLIGHT TIME IS CUT

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Knocking nearly four hours off the border-to-border flight record, Col. Roscoe Turner, former army aviator, landed at Agua Caliente, Mexico, at 4:14:02.5 p. m., July 16, after a non-stop flight from Vancouver, B. C.

Colonel Turner took off from Vancouver at 7 a. m., making his elapsed time 9h. 14m. 2.5s. The previous record was 13h. 7m., set by Tex Rankin some time ago.

An average speed of 150 miles an hour was maintained, and the flight was made in a monoplane of special design.

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FAIRFAX BLAMED FOR CRASH WITH PINTHIS IN FOG

Ship's Captain Must Stand Trial on Charges Preferred Against Him

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The captain of the steamship Fairfax which crashed in the fog with the S. S. Pinthis June 16 off Scituate, Mass., with 49 fatalities is held responsible for the disaster, as a result of which important recommendations are made by the Department of Commerce for the avoidance of similar accidents.

Charges have been preferred against Capt. Archie H. Brooks, master of the Fairfax, according to Dickerson N Hoover, supervising inspector-general of the Steamboat Inspection Service, Department of Commerce.

Local inspectors at Boston who have concluded their investigation have preferred charges against the master of the Fairfax, for reckless navigation in a dense fog, for unskillfulness in not avoiding the Pinthis, and for negligence in failing to make proper search for possible survivors following the accident. Captain Brooks will be brought to trial on these charges, Mr. Hoover states.

Reporting to Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover states that the Fairfax was in good condition as to equipment. He said:

"There are two recommendations that I have to make with a view to endeavoring to avoid in the future a repetition of a disaster of this kind for the like of which we have no precedent."

Mr. Hoover's first recommendation is that Mr. Lamont call a conference of shipowners to work out a plan for establishing passing lanes in coastwise waters. "The necessity for this has been established in Massachusetts Bay, but my thought is, while the conditions there may be met by establishing passing lanes, to also give attention to the same problem in other waters where it may be necessary.

"The law is strict with reference to the transportation of dangerous articles on steamers carrying passengers. Gasoline as cargo would not be permitted to be transported on a steamer carrying passengers, but here we have a disaster where a vessel that is forbidden by law to carry gasoline as cargo is the victim by fire, and lives are lost, as the result of a collision with a vessel which is permitted by law to carry gasoline as cargo.

"While there is no violation of any legal rule in the transportation of gasoline as cargo in a ship not carrying passengers navigating crowded waters in a fog, there is, I submit, a question as to the moral right to do this thing, and I recommend that you call a conference of the owners and operators of tankers with a view to working out a plan by which there may be an understanding that these vessels shall anchor in time of fog in waters where there will be no danger of collision with passenger ships."

Socialists Move to Revoke Tax Law Decreed by Reich

BERLIN (AP)—The Socialist members of the Reichstag July 7 introduced a motion to revoke the tax laws decreed July 15 by order of President von Hindenburg under the dictatorial powers granted by Article 48 of the Constitution.

The Socialists also introduced a motion of no confidence in the Government.

Under the rules of the Reichstag, these motions cannot come to a vote before July 18.

In introducing their motion revoking the tax law decrees of the Bruening Cabinet, the Socialists took advantage of a clause in Article 48 which provides that the measures decreed under the provisions of this article "must be revoked if the Reichstag so demands."

By the desperate measure of overriding parliamentary opposition the Cabinet on July 16, with President von Hindenburg's authorization under Article 48 of the Constitution, declared its hotly contested financial program a law.

Portugal to Build Own Naval Vessels

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lisbon, Port.

THE Portuguese Cabinet decided July 17 to build in national yards such ships as were authorized as the first part of the nation's new naval program.

The only exception will be a light cruiser which will be ordered from Great Britain. The Portuguese navy yards are not equipped to construct vessels of high tonnage.

Indian Leaders to See Gandhi on Peace Plan

Heavy Loss in Revenues Shown During Civil Disobedience Move

SIMLA, India (AP)—The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, has agreed to permit Sir Tej Sapru and M. Jayakar, Indian leaders, to see Mahatma Gandhi and two of the other Nationalist leaders now in jail with a view to persuading them to restore peace in the civil disobedience campaign.

The Viceroy in a letter repeated the assurance given in his recent address before the Indian Legislature regarding the Government's desire that Indians should manage their own affairs subject to temporary safeguards in the sphere in which full responsibility is not yet possible.

The two Indian leaders will conduct their negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi on their own responsibility.

In addition to the Mahatma, they will see Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, both of whom are widely known as coleaders with Gandhi in the campaign for Indian independence.

Several days ago Mr. Jayakar was authorized by a group of 40 members representing various parties in the central Legislature to take such steps as might seem necessary to find a solution for the present political impasse.

Concrete figures of the effect upon trade of the unsettled political situation were furnished the Indian House of Assembly during the day by Sir George Schuster, finance member of the Viceroy's executive committee. He said there had been a loss of £795,000 (about $3,850,000) in the customs revenue during the three months ending June 30, compared with the estimated revenue. It was not improbable the loss was due to the civil disobedience campaign, he said.

"But the full effect of the disobedience campaign on trade was not being felt by the end of June," Sir George said. "The most serious reactions of this movement are the destruction of confidence and the paralyzing of internal trade. According to my information, the effects on Indian business are likely to be considerably more disastrous than those on government revenues."

British Official Denounces Civil Disobedience Leaders

BOMBAY (AP)—Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, told the Legislative Assembly July 17, that there could be no negotiation with the factors of disorder in India. His speech constituted a severe indictment of the activities of the civil disobedience volunteers.

There was particular interest in the Governor's address because it followed a visit to him July 16 of a delegation from the various communities in the Bombay Presidency urging upon him the immediate necessity of conciliation with the Nationalist Congress in view of the grave economic situation.

"I must impress upon this House," said Sir Frederick, "that there can be no question of negotiation with persons whose declared object is to make orderly government impossible. It is for them to create conditions in which a happier state of things can be restored. Had half the energy and ability which in the last two years has been devoted to work that was destructive been devoted to work that was really constructive, India would have been assured dominion status by now."

Sir Frederick pointed to the economic crisis to which he said the

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BRIAND PLAN WINS BRITISH INDORSEMENT

Theory of European Union Accepted—Issue Taken With Methods

THOROUGH INQUIRY URGED BY POLAND

Nations Generally Favorable to Agency, Under Control of League of Nations

PARIS (AP)—Great Britain's response to the memorandum of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, on a proposed federation of European states was received by the Foreign Office July 17. It accepts the fundamental of closer collaboration of European states, but takes issue with the methods suggested.

The British reply says that the feeling that the formation of any new political institutions at the present time might "create confusion and engender rivalry" which might diminish the authority of the League of Nations, causes the present reply to be designated as "preliminary and provisional."

Apprehension is also expressed that such a union as France proposes might accentuate rivalry and hostility between the continents and thus any measure taken must be elaborated so as to cause no uneasiness abroad.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Cordial agreement with Aristide Briand's plea that political security must precede economic cooperation is voiced in Poland's reply to the French statesman's pan-Europe memorandum, a summary of which is published here.

In this connection the Polish Government suggests that the "general outline of the principles of the Geneva Protocol—security, arbitration and disarmament—should be resuscitated and considered when the organization of M. Briand's union is taken in hand."

Poland also emphasized the necessity of the union being nonaggressive in character and of subordinating it to the League of Nations. Finally it asks for the appointment of a committee to study the problem before any decision is reached.

The Polish reply is looked on in diplomatic circles as accentuating the marked cleavage already noticeable among the different states in regard to the question whether political security will bring about economic disarmament or lowering of tariff barriers will help establish more stable political conditions.

Otherwise the terms of the note are mainly noncommittal as had been expected in view of August Zaleski's recent speech at Cracow, in which he emphasized the need of preventing the proposed Pan-European confederation becoming an instrument to fasten the hegemony of the greater powers on smaller neighbors.

The speech aroused considerable comment in central Europe, where the opinion is expressed by some that it indicated Poland was beginning to move out of the orbit of France into the growing constellation surrounding Italy.

While this accusation is undoubtedly incorrect, it is apparent Poland no longer believes that France is showing the same interest in maintenance of the status quo on Germany's eastern frontier that characterized pre-Locarno days.

Poland, therefore, is looking for other friends in addition to France, and, besides, is naturally drawn to Italy by ties of religion and general similarity of political outlook.

Bond Like Little Entente Found in Briand Project

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The latest replies to the Briand memorandum to be published are from Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Finland and Latvia. The Belgian, Hungarian and Portuguese responses are also at hand and the British note is expected momentarily. This will conclude the long list of replies outlining the attitude of European governments toward the European federation project.

The Czechoslovakian note indicates that Little Entente states consider the Briand proposal as an extension to all Europe of the bond that now holds them together. It expresses confidence in the gradual evolution of machinery to insure international coöperation, both political and economic. To this end it proposes the formation of a special committee to consider the responses received to the memorandum, discussions on this subject at Geneva next September, and the drafting of a plan of organization to be submitted for approval next year. It insists upon safeguarding the authority of the League of Nations and considering the interests of non-European countries.

The Lithuanian note, which is also favorable to the project, desires that no European country be excluded from membership.

The Finnish reply considers political questions must be solved before economic agreements can be adopted.

Latvia's answer says no European state should be excluded from the federation, nor should the proposed union compete or conflict with the League.

All of these responses are distinctly favorable. A more critical attitude is expected from Belgium, Hungary, Portugal, Great Britain, and Switzerland.

Russia Ready to Enter Wheat Markets; Prosperity Foreseen by British Expert

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The return of Russia to the already overloaded grain export markets of the world was foreshadowed by Gregory Sokolnikoff, Soviet Ambassador at London, at a luncheon given here July 17 by the British Russian Trade Gazette. Mr. Sokolnikoff declared Russian harvest prospects were excellent, as they are throughout East Europe, and there would be a substantial surplus for export. With wheat at its lowest figure in many years, the Ambassador's statement was listened to with mixed feelings by the audience.

Mr. Sokolnikoff reiterated the Soviets' intention to repay pre-war debts "provided real and considerable opportunities for credits are given" to enable them to pay earlier creditors.

Speaking of allegations that the Soviet Union interfered in the internal affairs of other countries he appealed to those same countries "to do as they would be done by." "There's too much interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," he declared.

Sir Hugh Bell, veteran chairman of the well-known engineering firm of Dorman & Long, said he had confidence Russia could get credits. "Without confidence nothing is possible. I have not heard of any single instance wherein Russia has failed to meet her engagements," he continued. Sir Hugh compared the Soviet Union to the United States. American progress, he declared, was in no small measure due to the willingness of British people to furnish huge sums for railway development there. Britain now had the opportunity of paving the way to the future prosperity of Russia as it did in the case of the United States.

Sir Hugh appealed to the British people to leave aside the question of Communism and apply the same test to Russia as they did to other countries, namely, "its ability and willingness to pay for any goods we supply it and honor any credits we are asked to furnish." Under the friendship and coöperation of Britain he believed Russia would become "not only one of the most prosperous but one of the most peace-loving, tolerant and progressive countries of the world."

Kansas Town Abolishes City Tax, Operates on Profits of Utilities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHANUTE, Kan.—The hum of electric turbines and the dull clicks of gas meters are sound symbols for prosperity in this Kansas town of 10,290 inhabitants, because the municipal utilities will pay the 1930 expenses of the city.

The city tax levy, which in the past five years has ranged from $3.95 to $13.81 on the $1000 valuation, has been abolished by the Board of City Commissioners. Users of electricity and gas now will pay the operating expenses of the city, although the utilities rates here are lower than in most towns of Kansas.

City commissioners chuckled when assessors began their annual rounds to assess local property this spring, because they knew the valuations would not be used for municipal tax collections. The commissioners did not know then, however, that this would be the only city in the first or second class in the United States without a municipal tax levy.

In addition to abolishing the levy, the commissioners also have made arrangements to use earnings from the utilities plants to retire all municipal bonded indebtedness, except the serial bonds that cannot be retired until due. The two utilities plants are free of debt.

The unique financial record is attributed to the business administration of Mayor B. F. Baughman and H. E. Coulter and Guy S. Jeffers, commissioners. Their management of the gas and electric departments has resulted in sufficient earnings to pay all city bills.

The two departments will furnish a total revenue of $93,128.20 during the coming year for the purposes that heretofore have required tax levies. The gas and electric departments, in addition to supporting other city funds, will add to their own accounts for depreciation and expansion. The plants are not assessed for any taxes.

While the earnings of the utilities here are high, the rates for electricity range from 1½ cents to 6 cents a kilowatt. Gas is sold at rates from 35 cents to 50 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The rate for water, also produced from a municipal plant, is 8 to 25 cents per 100 cubic feet.

Stand for Spanish King Is Taken by Noted Politician

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—In a witty speech Count de Romanones, Spain's huge land and mine owner and the most caricatured man in the country proved himself as the first of the old politicians to come into the open, ready to form a bodyguard round the King.

Before a gathering of old friends he related his combating of the Dictatorship, how he warned the King against dissolving the Cortes, how his property was sequestered, though it was deposited in the Bank of Spain, the most trusted establishment in the country and of other vexations. The Liberals, he said, must exact reparations, "but to save the King's prestige we must defend the King through thick and thin."

The Count made his personal feelings clear, when he added that he did not expect gratitude from the Throne. Dealing with the economic question, he said, it was true Spain was affected by the world crisis, but it was absolutely necessary to strengthen its credit abroad by subjecting the budget expenditure to a national audit and the Cortes alone could express the people's approval.

The next Cortes, he added, would be illegal, therefore short-lived. As to General Berenguer, he and his ministers were doing their best, Count de Romanones declared, and the Liberals must not place obstacles in their path. Though he admitted he did not know whether General Berenguer's was dawn or twilight government, he passed over the burning question of the hour—monarchy or republic—as if it did not exist. The Count wants his supporters to rally round Santiago Alba and the Throne should Señor Alba reach Premiership.

LIEUT. PARIS BREAKS FLYING LOAD MARK

PARIS (AP)—Lieutenant Paris July 17 broke the American record for circular flight with a load of 500 kilograms. Paris's feat, the time of which was not announced, was declared to make him the holder of eight world duration and distance flight records for various loads.

Connell and Rodd, Americans, held the record Lieutenant Paris broke of 20 hours and 45 minutes.

MILLS INDICATE CLOSING

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Ten mills of the Sassoon group July 17 posted notices intimating their intention of closing temporarily on Aug. 15 unless trade conditions improve. About 20,000 workers are involved.

ELECTRON TESTS SUPPORT THEORY OF WAVE MOTION

Davisson-Germer Findings Held to Be Confirmed by 200 Experiments

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Recent achievements in atomic research have focused attention upon the rapid march of experiment and theory which is bringing natural science to a more penetrating understanding of the physical world.

One of the latest announcements, that of Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize winner in physics, gives the physicists their first "look" into the atom's interior. By X-raying gases, Dr. Compton was able to determine the distribution of the atom's electrons.

Modern researchers for some time had extended their theories beyond the "solar system" atoms pictured by Sir Ernest Rutherford. He grouped the protons together in a central nucleus with the electrons circling about a center in fixed and definite orbits.

Succession of Theories

Niels Bohr, a Danish physicist, received the Nobel prize for his explanation of atomic radiation which pictured the electrons jumping from one orbit to another. Then Prince Louis de Broglie, a French physicist, pictured the electrons as minute particles, attended by waves which controlled their motion. The wave theory apparently explained some things which other theories failed to solve in the light of observation.

The next step was made by Erwin Schroedinger, an Austrian physicist, who urged the consideration of the electrons as waves alone, abandoning the idea of particles. He pictured the electrons as a diffuse electrical cloud around a nucleus. Then Werner Heisenberg, a German researcher, depicted the electrons as concentrated particles of electricity, vibrating around the nucleus. He predicted their positions—positions which are practically confirmed by Dr. Compton's experiments.

To the layman, one fundamental point appears incomprehensible. The physicists speak of electrons as both waves and particles. Which are they, or is it possible that they are both?

An answer comes from Dr. Clinton J. Davisson, research physicist of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, who with Dr. L. H. Germer performed the first experiments to give definite proof of the wave character of electrons. Yet even Dr. Davisson declares that it is equally possible to consider electrons as particles.

"It is rather as if one were to see a rabbit climbing a tree," Dr. Davisson explained, "and were to say: 'Well, that is rather a strange thing for a rabbit to be doing, but after all, there is really nothing to get excited about. Cats climb trees—so that, if the rabbit were only a cat, we could understand its behavior perfectly.'

Long Series of Experiments

"Of course, the explanation might be that what we took to be a rabbit was not a rabbit at all, but was actually a cat. Is it possible that we were mistaken about electrons? Is it possible that we had been wrong in supposing that they were particles and that they actually are waves?

"Apparently we must believe not only that there is a certain sense in which rabbits are cats, but that there is also a certain sense in which cats are rabbits."

The experiments by which Davisson and Germer established the wave theory of electrons were made in 1927. They were hailed by Dr. Albert Einstein, the famous German physicist, as disclosing "a new property of matter for which the strictly casual theories hitherto in vogue are unable to account."

More than 200 experiments have since been conducted by various natural scientists, Dr. Davison, said confirming the original findings.

The original experiment, which Dr. Davisson conducted with the aid of Dr. L. H. Germer of the Bell laboratories, was an extensive refinement of the method by which the wave character of light is demonstrated.

Diffraction Pattern Shown

A concentrated beam of light is sent through a narrow slit onto a photographic plate. If light were a minute stream of particles, it would show a single spot on the plate. But it doesn't. Instead it shows a strip of light with smaller strips on each side.

The physicist calls this a diffraction pattern. It is composed of light and dark bands formed by the waves. It is the same as two water waves meeting each other in a pond. At certain points the high part of each wave would come together, making the water rise higher than ever. Then the high part of one wave would fill the low part of the other, so that the surface would be even with the level of the pond.

The German physicist, von Laue, tried the "slit" experiment with X rays. But the wavelength of these rays is so small that the idn't obtain a diffraction pattern, because he couldn't get a slit that was narrow enough. Then he thought of crystals, whose molecules are closer together than any slit which at that time could be made with tools. He sent X rays through zinc blende crystals and obtained a diffraction pattern which proved that the X rays were waves.

This offered the key to Dr. Davisson. He and Dr. Germer shot a stream of electrons through crystads. To obtain the electrons was simple, as they stream off a hot filament in a vacuum—the phenomenon which makes radio possible today.

Computations Checked

If electrons were particles, their impression upon a photographic plate would be like tiny bullets passing through minute slits. But instead there were diffraction patterns. And knowing the arrangement of the molecules in the crystals, Dr. Davisson was able to compute what the pattern should be for electrons of any given wavelength. The computations and the experiments checked perfectly.

"The wave theory," Dr. Davisson explained, "accounts for everything which the patterns show and there is nothing which the theory calls for which is not found in the experimental results.

"There are other experiments which show that electrons act definitely as particles. This does not mean that the two viewpoints are contradictory, although it may appear paradoxical and confusing. The wave theory amounts to a convenient explanation of the phenomenon. We can still use the particle theory for practical computations.

"If you want to compute the trajectory of a golf ball, there is no need to use wave mechanics. The methods based on Newton's laws are entirely satisfactory. But wave mechanics, while more difficult to apply, will give the answer as well. There are, however, small masses and distances where the Newtonian mechanics are not accurate enough and the new wave mechanics provide the desired result.

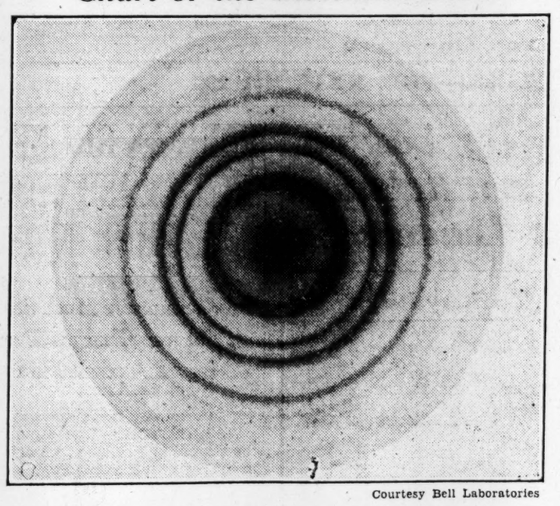
Like Ripples on Pond

Among recent experiments is one by Eisenhut and Kaupp, of Germany, who recorded the diffraction pattern of electron waves when passing through an aggregate of minute crystals of silver. The result was a ring pattern, resembling the ripples on the surface of a pond. Ten or 12 rings appear on the original plate.

"The diameters of these rings are precisely the ones which would have been observed had the pattern been produced by X rays of a particular wavelength," Dr. Davisson said. "The reasons for regarding electrons as waves are the same as those for regarding X rays and light as waves."

The electron, Dr. Davisson added, affords the opportunity for further far-reaching experiments. All of the current research has disclosed only the length of the electron waves. The speed at which they travel and the frequency of the waves are not known. Definite information upon these points, according to Dr. Davisson, is needed to bring the wave theory of electrons to a point approaching preliminary completion.

Chart of the Electrons' Path



Courtesy Bell Laboratories

Electrons Were Shot Through Closely Packed Silver Crystals and the Result Was This Diffraction Pattern. The Rings, Like Ripples on a Pond, Indicate That the Electron Is a Wave. The Photograph Was Made by Two German Physicists, Eisenhunt and Kaump.

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Chart of the Electrons' Path

Courtesy Bell Laboratories

Electrons Were Shot Through Closely Packed Silver Crystals and the Result Was This Diffraction Pattern. The Rings, Like Ripples on a Pond, Indicate That the Electron Is a Wave. The Photograph Was Made by Two German Physicists, Eisenhunt and Kaump.

INDIAN LEADERS TO SEE GANDHI ON PEACE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

presidency was heading as a consequence of the civil disobedience movement. Business, he said, was at a standstill. The small investor, the laborer and the farmer were all suffering.

Speech on India Causes 'Scene' in Parliament

LONDON (AP)—The House of Commons was thrown into excitement July 17 when Fenner Brockway, Labor member, in the middle of the question period, insisted upon delivering a speech on India and the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, moved his suspension for disobeying the chair.

After a division, when the tellers were lined up at the table to give the result, one of them, the Laborite, John Beckett, seized the mace which is the House's emblem of authority, and ran down the floor with it.

A messenger caught him at the bar of the House and the sergeant-at-arms recovered his mace amid scenes of excitement.

Mr. Beckett's suspension also was moved by Mr. MacDonald and carried 324 to 4. As Mr. Brockway's suspension previously had been declared carried he and Mr. Beckett left the house together.

Under standing orders in the House of Commons the suspension of Mr. Brockway and Mr. Beckett will continue until the fifth day.

More Rioting in Bengal

CALCUTTA, Bengal (AP)—Rioting which broke out July 11 in Kishorenanj and neighboring villages was still out of control of the authorities on July 17. The general situation, however, was improved.

Although at first understood here to be the result of Hindu Moslem antagonisms, the Governor of Bengal, in a statement to a deputation of five councilors, said the disturbances appeared to be of economic origin rather than communal, and probably were connected with low prices obtaining in the jute market.

Four rioters and 11 other persons have been killed, and five government officers and two natives injured in the disorders thus far.

GRAND JURY REFUSES TO INDICT WALSH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York County grand jury refused to return an indictment against William E. Walsh, one-time chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals, and John A. McCarthy, Bronx dealer in building materials, in a report to Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in General Sessions Court on July 14. The allegations laid before the grand jury by Assistant District Attorney Harold W. Hastings charged bribery and the acceptance of $30,000 by Walsh, as chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals, from Mr. McCarthy, as a gratuity. The grand jury attached no comment to the dismissal report.

The case against Mr. Walsh grew out of the investigation of his nine-year chairmanship of the Board of Standards and Appeals by Federal Attorney Charles H. Tuttle. In reply to the charge against him, the accused declared that the $30,000 was loaned to him in 1929 by Mr. McCarthy without interest.

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SCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING STUDY STAFF IS NAMED

Wilbur Appoints Associate Director and Eleven Consultants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has announced the appointment of an associate director and a board of 11 consultants to aid the office of education in a study of teacher training for public schools, authorized by the last Congress.

The study is to include qualifications of teachers, supply of available teachers, and facilities available and needed for teacher training, including courses of study and methods of teaching. Of the $200,000 provided for the survey, $50,000 was made available during the present year.

Dr. Edward S. Evenden, of Columbia University, has been appointed associate director, to work under Dr. William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education, who acts as director. The new associate director has been connected with Teachers College, Columbia University, since 1918, and has served as professor of education there since 1923.

The board of consultants, who will act as advisers in the survey, comprises John A. H. Keith, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, representing the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education; W. P. Morgan, president of State Teachers College of Illinois; D. B. Waldo, president of Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.; George W. Frazier, president of Colorado State Teachers College, and president of the American Association of Teachers Colleges; William Webb Kemp, dean of the School of Education, University of California, a representative of the Association of Deans of Education in State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; M. E. Haggerty, dean of the School of Education in the University of Minnesota.

William C. Bagley, in charge of the division of teacher preparation, Columbia University; William S. Gray dean of the School of Education, University of Chicago; Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, an exponent of the two-year course for the master's degree in education for teachers; Shelton Phelps, George Peabody College for Teachers, a leading institution in the South for preparing teachers; and W. W. Charters Ohio State University, who conducted the Commonwealth Fund study, analyzing the job of the teacher.

Washington Seeks Architectural Data

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Library of Congress may soon become a national center for students of early American architecture, due to the efforts of the American Institute of Architects.

About 5000 photographs and negatives of early houses have already been received as a nucleus for the collection by the architects. They are now appealing to the public for aid in building it up. This is the first effort, it is believed, to record on a national scale, examples of American ancestral architecture, although the library has long been a national repository for architectural papers, and local museums have preserved early costumes, furniture, utensils, etc.

"For widest service these records should consist not only of prints to be studied on the spot, but of negatives from which prints may be supplied to those desiring them throughout the country," Leicester B. Holland, chief of the Division of Fine Arts at the Library, says.

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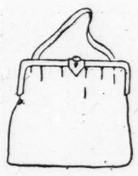
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SOBER RESOLVE IMPELS BRITAIN IN LABOR CRISIS

Nation Blots Exaggerated Colors From Pictures of Unemployment

This is the first of two articles treating the difficult question of British unemployment in an authoritative and objective manner.

By G. GRANT McKENZIE
Acting Secretary, British Labor Party Research Department

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is important that British unemployment should be seen in its right perspective. The situation is serious, but by no means desperate, and it must be emphasized that the recent increase in the numbers unemployed is due mainly to the world-wide slump resulting primarily from the decline in world commodity prices.

Before the war, the annual averages of unemployment probably swung between about 2½ per cent in a boom year and 7½ per cent in a year of depression, but post-war experience has been on a different scale. Since the trade boom of 1920 unemployment has rarely fallen below 9 per cent, and most often has been round about 10 or 11 per cent, while from 9.7 per cent in June, 1929, there has been a steady increase to 14.4 per cent at the end of April, 1930.

Export Trade Less

The chief single cause of the trouble is the decline in exports. In 1914, no less than 30 per cent of the total industrial production of Great Britain was exported, a proportion greater than that of any other industrially important country. Today, British exports are roughly only about 80 per cent of the pre-war volume, arising from changed conditions in overseas countries such as variations in local purchasing power, the growth of economic nationalism, and the operation of tariffs and similar barriers.

This is reflected in the position of some of the more important export trades, whose unemployment at the end of April, 1930, was as follows: Coal mining, 16.6 per cent; steel smelting and iron puddling furnaces, iron and steel rolling mills and forges, 30.9 per cent; general engineering, 14.7 per cent; shipbuilding and repairing, 27.6 per cent; cotton, 30.7 per cent; woolen and worsted, 21.4 per cent. The repercussion on other trades can easily be imagined. Thus, the dock, river, and canal group had 36 per cent unemployed. Geographically, the depression is concentrated in fairly definite areas, some of them black spots indeed.

The decline in exports accounts for a substantial part of the 10 or 11 per cent of unemployment which has been a feature of the last few years. On the other hand, the recent increase to over 14 per cent is due mainly to the world-wide depression which has affected in no less degree countries like the United States and Germany.

Workers Increase

Fortunately this is only a part of the picture. Since the war there has been a steady increase in the working population, and it is officially estimated that there are about 750,000 more persons in employment today than in 1923, when unemployment was just over 11 per cent. Important industrial developments have taken place; newer industries, such as motors and artificial silk, have made great strides, while the chemical and electrical industries have been no less progressive.

Moreover, the average standard of living of the worker in full-time employment is undoubtedly higher than in 1914—and it should be remembered that the average standard is much higher in Great Britain than in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and most other European countries. Even the statistics of unemployment are not just as bad as they appear at first sight, for of the 1,600,000 registered unemployed men and women (nearly all insured) at the end of April, 1930, about 1,100,000 were wholly unemployed, the remainder being temporarily stopped or persons normally in casual employment. This is not to minimize the devastating effects of unemployment, but it is necessary to understand the correct dimensions and nature of the problem.

Regarding remedies, the prospect for the next few years is somewhat depressing. Since the Labor Government came into office in June, 1929, development works amounting to about £100,000,000 have been sanctioned, considerable Government grants or guarantees being given. These works include roads, electrification, water supply, drainage, railways and so on. Mostly they cover a period of years, and it naturally takes some time before they are fully under way. New schemes are being sanctioned daily, and the cumulative effect will be important. At the moment there are about 100,000 persons directly or indirectly employed on Government-sanctioned development works.

Remedy More Efficiency

The chief permanent remedies are, however, to be found elsewhere—first of all, in the thorough-going rationalization of certain sections of industry, notably the iron and steel, the coal and textile trades. Only by improved efficiency of production can British exports be maintained or increased. This is specially necessary because Great Britain has to compete in the world markets with the products of many countries with a much lower wages standard and because of the great increase in world tariff barriers. Efficient British industries are more than holding their own. It is true to state that rationalization is being very seriously considered at the present time, and that progress during the past year has been relatively quite considerable, thanks partly to Government efforts.

Secondly there are big possibilities in the economic development of the British Empire and in close working arrangements between the mother country and the great Dominions. As a whole, the Empire is capable of becoming to a considerable extent a great, self-contained unit, no less than the United States of America, and the ties of kin and sentiment which link it up, intangible though they be, are none the less a real basis for a much more active economic relationship.

In addition to development works, rationalization and Empire development, there are, of course, numerous other remedies either in operation or projected. The raising of the school-leaving age next year from 14 to 15, and the probability of some scheme (but not compulsory) for pensioning aged workers, are social palliatives of importance; but certainly the most controversial issue is that of safeguarding (another word for tariff), especially if used in conjuction with rationalization.

The country as a whole has been slow to accept accurate diagnoses of its economic ailments and to apply the necessary remedies, but a substantial start has now been made.

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Traction in the East Is Still Largely on the Hoof

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Japanese Research and Modern Methods Have Made These Korean Fields Grow Five Grains of Rice Where but One Grew Before. Much of the Yield Is Absorbed by Japan Itself. In Return That Country Supplies the Money and Merchandise Which Korea Needs.

PROBATION FUND AUGMENTS STAFF BY 32 OFFICERS

$200,000 Now Available for Inspection Work in Federal Courts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Substantial extension of the work of probation in United States district courts has been effected by the passage of the second deficiency bill, to which President Hoover affixed his signature July 3, according to a statement issued July 14 by Charles L. Chute, general secretary of the National Probation Association. The new measure brings the total appropriation available for federal probationary work to $200,000 and adds 32 to the eight officers appointed for this work up to now, the statement says.

Under the probation law, federal judges have full discretion to place convicted offenders on probation instead of giving them jail or prison sentences, and its chief use, Mr. Chute said, is in the cases of youthful offenders appearing before the federal courts.

"The probation officers are needed," he declared, "to investigate the previous records, home conditions and the extenuating circumstances in cases coming up for sentence in these courts."

The law authorizing the use of probation in federal courts has been in effect since 1925, but the $25,000 appropriation available until now enabled the appointment of only one paid probation officer in each of eight districts. These were selected as follows: The southern district of New York, Massachusetts, southern West Virginia, Georgia, eastern Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, eastern Illinois and southern California.

"The eight probation officers have shown conclusively by their work that probation more than pays for itself financially as well as in the reclaiming of offenders," said Mr. Chute. "The actual cost of a prisoner at the federal prison in Atlanta for a year is $259 for maintenance only. A competent probation officer can care for at least 50 cases on probation throughout the year. The cost of this number in prison or jail would be more than $12,000. The salary and expenses of a probation officer do not exceed $4000."

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Municipal Building Raises Employment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Municipal and state improvement programs in response to President Hoover's economic mobilization plan and a seasonal increase in farm labor, considerably expanded the demand for certain classes of workers during June, the United States Employment Service reported in its monthly bulletin on national industrial conditions.

While calls for labor in this field increased during June, the Service reports, there is still a considerable surplus of workers above demand "in practically all trades."

One of the unusual additions to demand for labor, the summary noted, arose during June from a new trend toward extension of pipe lines for gas and oil. Public utility enterprises, in addition, were maintaining good forces on construction and improvement.

"There was an increase in the volume of road construction and a large number of men, previously unemployed, were absorbed," the summary notes. "The demand for labor increased in the agricultural sections and many migratory workers were given employment in connection with the grain harvest that started in the wheat belt."

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JAPAN'S HELP BOOSTS RICE CROP IN KOREA

(Continued from Page 1)

which still have not learned to use these valuable aids.

Most of the experimental work, upon which this ambitious scheme is based, has been conducted at the Government's model farm at Suigen, where the majority of the agricultural improvements of Chosen already have had their origin. The experiment station here has been in existence for 24 years, and now has several branches in different parts of the peninsula.

The work at Suigen concerns not only rice cultivation, but also the production of soya beans, millet and sugar beets, which are recommended for rotation in nonirrigated districts. The rearing of fruit trees, dairy cattle, bees, poultry, pigs and silkworms is also studied at the model farm.

Experiments in cotton raising are being conducted chiefly at the branch station at Moppo, where a model spinning factory is also in operation. A native short-staple cotton has been grown in Chosen for many centuries, but it supplied barely enough cloth for home consumption, and it was not until an American variety was introduced a few years ago that the cotton crop became an important item in export trade. Ten-day markets are now held in the country and the farmers do their selling on a coöperative plan, based on standard government samples as indications of quality.

The model farm has given its complete approval to the native Korean bull for draft purposes, for it has found that this animal eats less than imported varieties, has a mild disposition, and is very strong. But for dairying purposes the station at Suigen is recommending Holstein cattle to supply the growing demand for milk and butter in the cities of Chosen. Dairy products formerly were not a part of the Korean diet, but they are steadily becoming more popular.

The raising of silkworms and bees is considered a valuable adjunct to farm life in Chosen, whereby the income of the farmers can be increased without diverting arable land from the all-important rice paddies. Poultry raising is also recommended for the same reason and the White Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, and one Japanese variety of fowl are now being introduced into this country.

Use of Swiss Chalet Offered Girl Guides

LYNDHURST, Eng. (AP)—Girls representing the Girl Scout movement in 28 countries on July 16 adopted a tentative constitution for a world association, after a week of conferences at Foxlease House, training school of British Girl Guides.

Princess Mary was one of the keenest workers during the week for the international association. Working with her were five Americans.

Mrs. James J. Storrow, vice-president of the American Girl Guides and Girl Scouts Association, offered the new organization a Swiss chalet for the use of members of the various countries during their holidays.

The world bureau will be located in London, with Dame Katharine Furst as secretary.

Lord Baden-Powell, world chief of Boy Scouts, addressed the newly organized world association on July 16 and told them they wielded a "tremendous power for world peace and harmony."

Rural New York City Contains 320 Farms

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City, the 1930 census reveals, has 320 farms within its limits.

Most of the rustic acres within the borders of the metropolis lie in the Borough of Queens, which has 250 farms. Staten Island has 66 farms, and Brooklyn four. All raise truck crops.

North Carolina Farmers Devote Day to Hard Study of the Festive Goober

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Two hundred and fifty projects comprise the program in progress at the six outlying test farms owned and managed by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, it was disclosed by William A. Graham, Commissioner, in his annual report.

These farms are located in various sections of the State, from the mountains to the seacoast, and are designed to serve the farmers of their respective communities, more than 18,000 of whom visited them last year during the period in which summer picnics and field day exercises were held.

In addition to these picnics, held annually in order that the farmers may gather and see what has been accomplished, there were special days on which work along specific lines was discussed. For example, one day was devoted to an intensive study of the peanut, and another to livestock.

North Carolina enjoys a varied climate and has several distinct types of soil; and, as far as possible, the test farms have been located with a view of taking these factors into consideration.

Through the use of these test farms, which are operated in coöperation with the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, the department is able to keep in close touch with the farmers of the State and to give them the benefits of all experimental work. Much emphasis, just now, is being placed on the importance of diversification.

One of the outstanding experiments conducted at the Blackland Station, at Wenona, during the past year, related to beef cattle. At the mountain farm experiments in feed raising were successfully conducted. The tests were made with clover and alfalfa, in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, which also helps to promote work at the other stations, including bulb experiments at Willard and strawberry experiments at the same station, where the now well-known Blakemore variety is being promoted.

The first test farm was established many years ago, and as conditions have called for them others have been added until there are six scattered over the State, with a central station at Raleigh, adjacent to the State College.

BOLIVIA TO COMPILE NEW LIST OF VOTERS

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—Registration lists of voters compiled by the last constitutional Government were annulled July 15 by the Military Junta Government. Government officials said the registration probably would be under supervision of the army in order to avoid political manipulations. The Junta is now engaged in working out a plan for drastic economies in the Government. Many federal officials in the provinces will be removed from the pay roll in the near future to cut down expenses, it is indicated.

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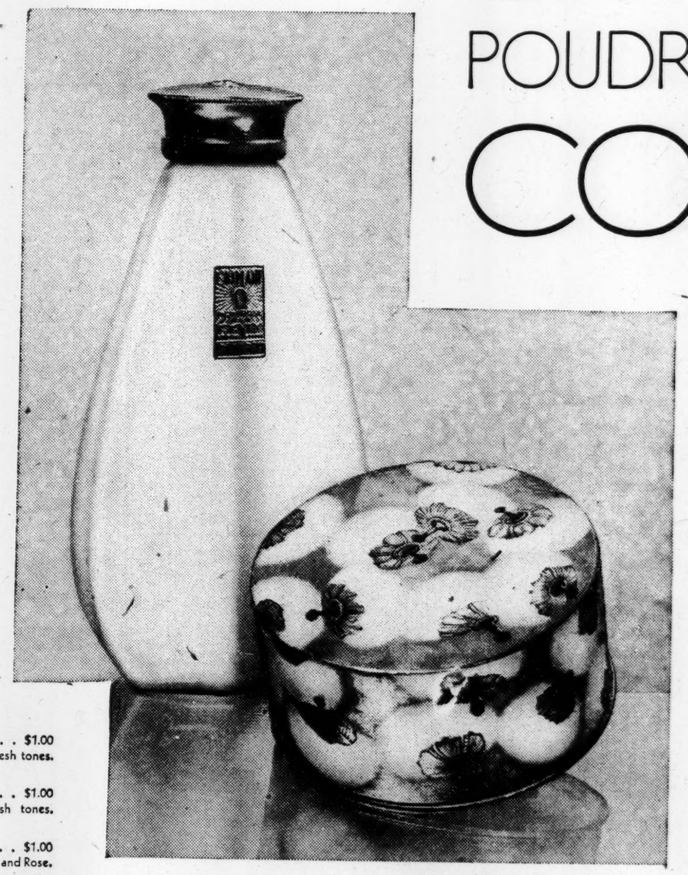

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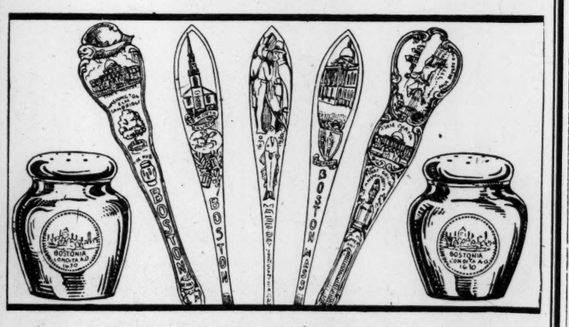

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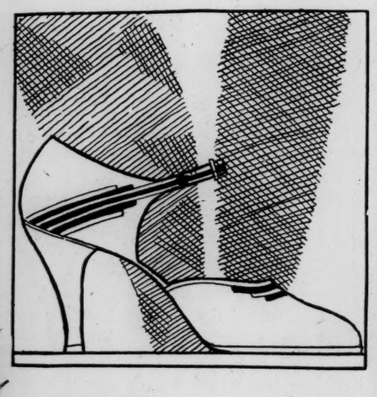

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MADE BY THE MAKERS OF BOSTONIAN SHOE CREAM

LABOR MAN SAYS RED MENACE IS 'ALL POPPYCOCK'

Davis Assistant Reports Not More Than 20,000 Communists in U. S.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The likelihood of Communism constituting a menace to the Government of the United States was characterized as "all poppycock" by Charles G. Wood, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Federal Department of Labor, in his testimony on Communist activities in America before the second day's hearing on July 16 of the congressional committee appointed to investigate these activities.

Mr. Wood, who was called before the committee because his experience with Communism in strikes and labor problems has established him as an expert in the matter, declared, however, for special legislation that would curb by penal procedure the "chronic trouble makers," who, he stated, characterize the movement in this country.

He recommended that new laws be designed to control native American Communists and active alien Communists. He agreed with the suggestion this week that a special federal police force be established to watch Communist activities, declaring that they were problems for the police rather than of the labor movement. Mr. Wood cited, as a serious gap in existing penal measures intended to restrict Communism, that which allows Communists to escape extradition from some states into others.

American labor in its present strong condition was a bulwark against Red influence, Mr. Wood declared. He asserted that Communist methods do not bear repetition and that any industry or community which has once suffered from them was immune to further agitation by them. Mr. Wood estimated that there were about 10,000 Communists in New York and another 10,000 throughout the country. The majority of the trouble makers were foreigners, he said, and unquestionably took their directions from Moscow.

Communist activities in New York City schools were a feature of the testimony of witnesses before the committee at its opening hearing here on July 15.

Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools and other school officials and principals told the committee, of which Hamilton Fish Jr., (R.), Representative from New York, is chairman, that, at its worst, the Red influence was observable in but three of the city's 810 public schools, and that the number of pupils actively aligned did not today exceed a few hundred.

All the witnesses, including Dr. O'Shea, agreed that Moscow was the origin and directing source of the Communist propaganda in the schools. They told the congressional committee, however, that the situation was under control in the schools.

Aaron I. Dotey, an official of the DeWitt Clinton High School, in the Bronx, and chairman of the committee on radical activities of the teachers' council, exhibited a pile of Communist literature which had been distributed in the schools.

Alred Rado, principal of public school 89, recommended that Communist parents be "put under bond to keep the peace," that citizenship be withdrawn from "disloyal" naturalized citizens, that these citizens be deported and that federal laws to this effect be added to existing state and city legislation.

NEW SOCIETY TO AID CHILDREN OF TURKEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A coöperative society to promote good will and understanding between the people of America and the people of Turkey has been organized under the title of the American Friends of Turkey, with offices at 19 West Forty-Fourth Street, it has just been learned here.

The society was organized by Asa K. Jennings, who is its executive vice-president and who has already initiated, in conjunction with a Turkish committee, a welfare program for Turkish children.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Miss Hilda Metzendorf, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Amanda Metzendorf, Rochester, N. Y.
Louis Metzendorf, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Edythe R. Otis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Mrs. Anna E. Bronson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Aartze Veldheer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth H. Bollinger, Akron, O.
Mrs. Lydia I. Page, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. Martha M. Clark, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Frances F. Austman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Alfred S. Cooke, Lockport, N. Y.
Mrs. Elfreda S. Cooke, Terre Haute, Ind.
Mrs. James Holland Davis, Piedmont, Calif.
James Holland Davis, Piedmont, Calif.
Mrs. Fred J. Perren, Detroit, Mich.
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Miss Marjorie Tomson, Topeka, Kan.
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Mrs. G. D. Elson, Maynard, Mass.
Kathleen Rea, Bethlehem, Pa.
George Rea, Bethlehem, Pa.
Joseph J. Rea, Bethlehem, Pa.
Kathleen S. Rea, Bethlehem, Pa.
Marguerite Neilson, Oakland, Calif.
Rob Roy Neilson, Oakland, Calif.
Ada Neilson Shirek, Brighton, Mass.
Albert J. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Truth Coven, Los Angeles, Calif.
Argustus Coven, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Linnie Coven, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Tunis Holds Key for Lasting Friendship Between Italy and France, Fascist Leaders Say

(Continued from Page 1)

rise. The French, taking into account various circumstances, reckon that in 1936 they would establish parity with the Italians.

France Seeks Citizens

Having failed in her attempt to induce her own citizens to emigrate in large numbers to Tunisia, or at least to settle there permanently, France seeks to increase her population by every means in her power, granting all sorts of facilities in order to encourage voluntary naturalization, as, for instance, exemption from military service, economic advantages, minimum qualifications, elimination of many of the formalities usually required for the acquisition of French citizenship, etc. The Italians in Tunisia, however, have hitherto proved adamant against all these inducements, and, with but few exceptions, have retained their "Italianità" intact, encouraged in this attitude by the conviction that Italy would not abandon the interests of her sons in Tunisia.

The Italians who, unable to resist the French pressure, have applied for French citizenship belong almost exclusively to the lower bourgeoisie, and were induced to change their citizenship by economic considerations. Of the 247 heads of families naturalized in 1925, almost all were small shopkeepers or industrial workers, employees of railways and tramways, or employed in commerce or industry. There were only 18 farmers, 8 fishermen, 2 miners and 3 professional men. Since 1926 the number of Italians naturalizing has been decreasing. The naturalization campaign is energetically opposed by lively Fascist propaganda and also by the firm attitude of the majority of Italian settlers, who seek to persuade those who are hesitating to retain their Italian citizenship, threatening those who betray their mother country with social ostracism and economic boycott.

Italian Schools Inadequate

So long as the Italian settlers continue to be protected by the conventions of 1896 they run no risk of losing their nationality, but their influence has greatly decreased during the last decade. The Italian press has continually protested against the manner in which these conventions are being applied and against the systematic violations of the rights guaranteed to the Italians in Tunisia. The most serious attack upon the desire of the Italians to retain their own nationality has been made through the schools.

Interpreting in an absolutely rigid and restrictive sense the protocol annexed to the Consular Convention, in which it was said that as regards schools the status quo would be maintained, the French Government has not only disallowed the opening of new schools, but absolutely refused to allow the enlargement of those already existing, forbidding the addition of new classrooms or even the raising of new stories in the existing schools. The Italian scholastic population in Tunisia has grown from 4000 in 1896 to nearly 10,000 in 1928, and the absolute lack of space makes it impossible for numerous Italian families to send their children to Italian schools.

Many classrooms capable of containing hardly 40 pupils had to be crowded even with double that number. Owing to lack of accommodation in Italian schools the number of Italian children frequenting French schools is today higher than of those going to Italian schools. In fact, the latest figures show that 9528 Italian children attend French schools, as compared with 8969 Italian children who are taught in Italian schools. After many protests on the part of Italy, the French Government in 1911 authorized the establishment of new Italian private schools in Tunisia, and the "Dante Alighieri" (an Italian society founded for the diffusion of Italian culture abroad) opened several of these schools. A French decree of Feb. 20, 1919, however, subordinated the opening of schools in Tunisia to so many formalities that it was practically impossible to establish private schools. Further restrictions were added by another decree of Jan. 24, 1922.

Many Discriminations

It would be too long to mention all the French measures in Tunisia which imperil the birthright of 90,000 resident Italians and which are regarded by Italy as a violation of the conventions of 1896, but some are worthy of note. As an instance of discriminatory legislation the Italians quote the decree of May 16, 1901, according to which no person would be registered in the list of lawyers in Tunisia unless he had taken a decree of jurisprudence in a French university. This decree, it is claimed, is in open contrast with articles 1 and 2 of the consular convention. Again, the decree of Feb. 22, 1919, regulating the sale of real estate was intended, according to Italian writers, to prevent the purchase of land by Italians. The injustice of this decree, however, immediately became so apparent that it was abrogated that same year.

In spite of the parity of treatment sanctioned by the conventions of 1896, the Italians in Tunisia, it is alleged, are very often excluded from public enterprises, and even when employed in private undertakings they receive, in the matter of wages, allowances, etc., a treatment inferior to that normally extended to French workmen. Thus, for instance, while French railway men receive a monthly salary of 1190 francs, there are many Italians who are paid only 500 francs a month. Again, Italian employees in the tramway services are paid 16 francs a day, while the French receive 18. Moreover, French companies are urged to employ only French workers, and, lacking these, to engage workmen of other nationalities except Italian. The object of all this unfair discrimination is evidently to induce the Italians to become French citizens so as to continue to find work in Tunisia. Many other similar examples are given by Italian writers to show the difficult situation under which the Italian colony in Tunisia actually labors—a situation which has had very wide repercussions in Italy.

Stiff Citizenship Laws

Two very important decrees regarding naturalization were promulgated in Tunisia on Nov. 8, 1921. In the first the Bey of Tunis declared that every individual born in Tunisia, one of whose parents had also been born there, was to be henceforth considered a Tunisian subject, under reservation of the dispositions of conventions or treaties binding the Tunisian Government. In the second decree the President of the French Republic established that every individual born in the Regency of Tunis of parents one of whom, a foreigner within the jurisdiction of the French courts, had himself been born in Tunisia, was to be considered a French citizen.

The Italian and British Governments protested against these decrees, but, as far as Italy was concerned, no question was raised, the Italian Government having received a formal assurance that the juridical situation of the Italians continued to be regulated by the conventions of 1896, and that the above-mentioned decrees were not applicable to them so long as the conventions remained in force. It would take too long, although it would be of great interest, to illustrate the various phases of the Anglo-French diplomatic dispute which arose as a result of these decrees, but finally the two parties were able to reach a satisfactory agreement. Following this agreement, the French Government sanctioned on Dec. 20, 1923, a new law on naturalization, which declared that every individual born in Tunisia, one of whose parents had also been born there, became automatically a French citizen. This claim, however, was attenuated in so far as the possibility was given of declining the French in lieu of Tunisian nationality. Not even the law of 1923 is as yet applicable to Italians, who are still protected by Article 1 of the consular convention, but it hangs over their heads like a sword of Damocles. If France finally denounces the conventions of 1896, it is obvious that the law of 1923 will be extended to Italian citizens. It may be safely said that Italy will never accept such a situation.

Appeal to League Possible

If France should definitely denounce the conventions of 1896, Italy, it is believed, would place the matter before the Council of the League of Nations, as Great Britain had already done in 1922 in the case of the Maltese in Tunisia. France could not possibly object that the Council of the League was not competent to examine the question, alleging that it is not of an international but of a purely internal character. The Permanent Court of International Justice of The Hague, when requested for an advisory opinion on the identical question raised by Great Britain ruled that the controversy was not "solely a matter of domestic jurisdiction" (i. e. concerning France). Consequently the Council would be competent to deal with the eventual Franco-Italian controversy.

Moreover, several Italian colonial writers are of opinion that if France were to denounce definitely the conventions, Italy would be justified in demanding the immediate return to the régime of capitulations. This view, it appears, is also held in responsible Italian quarters.

The whole problem, however, must be examined not only from a juridical but also from a political standpoint. Italy, certainly, will not give way on the question of nationality, not even, as several leading Fascist writers have declared, if substantial colonial compensation were offered to her by France. On the contrary, the final denunciation of the conventions of 1896 would be considered such an act of open hostility as to justify the breaking off of diplomatic relations with France. In fact, Italy's claims as regards nationality are of such a nature, sentimental and material, that any possibility of a compromise on this point seems to be excluded. When Signor Mussolini visited Tripoli in April, 1926, he received a deputation of Italians from Tunis and kissing their flag he said that Italy held a careful watch over those of her sons who live abroad, and that on no account could the Italian people abandon the interests of their brothers in Tunisia.

Italy Wants Former Treaties

The exact claims of the Italian Government regarding Tunisia have not yet officially been made public. It is believed by some that Italy would demand the renewal pure and simple of the conventions for a period of from 5 to 10 years; but this would by no means solve the problem, which would arise again at the expiration of the new term. Others are of opinion that Italy, as a minimum, would ask the renewal of the conventions for an indefinite period, together with an assurance of their precise and loyal observance. According to others, Italy would press for a "conciliatory formula" which would maintain the "moral pledges" assumed by France with the conventions of 1896.

Signor Cesare Tumedei, a Fascist deputy and a recognized expert on the Tunisian question, urges France to return to the conception which inspired the conventions of 1896. France should then be generous in the following ways: (1) She should extend equality of treatment to the customs régime, or at least concede certain preferential duties in regard to Italy's principal items of exportation; (2) she should remove the provisions which forbade the increase of Italian schools in proportion to the increased requirements of the colony; (3) she should allow Italians a share in the public life of Tunis.

Tunisia will be the corner stone of the policy of Franco-Italian friendship, and from the solution of the problem will largely depend the future relations of the two countries. It must not be forgotten that it was the French occupation of Tunisia in 1881 that fatally divided the French and Italian peoples and which was chiefly responsible for throwing Italy in the arms of Germany. Signor Tumedei may be said to have well expressed the opinion of his countrymen on this question when he wrote: "Either France comes to an agreement with us regarding Tunisia, recognizing loyally a right on our part to maintain and send there our sons without fear of denationalization or other traps, or else it is better not even to attempt an understanding and a collaboration between the two peoples."

LESS SUBWAY DIN PLANNED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The noise abatement commission is turning its attention to the subway system with a view to lessening the din that assails the ears of its thousands of passengers. Lewis B. Brown, chairman of the commission, in a letter to the Board of Transportation on July 15, urged installation of noiseless turnstiles in all stations on the city's new subway system.

With a view to working out specifications for the new construction that will help as much as possible to reduce noise, the city's experts, headed by Robert Ridgway, chief engineer, have made a thorough study of proposals for improvement of equipment, rolling stock, road ballast and subway turnstiles. They are also considering the advisability of using sound deadening linings for reduction of loud noises caused by fast operation of trains through underground tubes.

NEW CHILEAN NITRATE MERGER IS APPROVED

NEW YORK (AP)—Details of the formation of the $375,000,000 Chile Nitrate Company, representing a consolidation of virtually the entire Chilean nitrate industry, were announced here July 15 in a statement authorized by Pablo Ramirez, Paris representative of the Government of Chile.

The proposal has been approved by Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation, which owns the so-called Guggenheim process for extraction of nitrate from ore.

CHILD FARMING STATUS STUDIED IN NEW JERSEY

Conditions in Fruit Area Investigated by State Bureau

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASSBORO, N. J.—An investigation of child labor conditions on New Jersey farms, especially in the vegetable, fruit and cranberry growing districts, is under way by the State Department of Agriculture. A staff of investigators has been put in the field under the direction of Harry B. Weiss of Trenton, with the aim of studying employment, living conditions, educational facilities and recreational advantages.

Visits are being made to the farms while the harvest season is at its height and observations can be made regarding the hours of employment, the kinds of food the children are receiving and if any educational system is being followed to replace the training the children may have lost due to their parents being detained in the country with the late harvesting of the crops.

In the survey more than 100 farms have already been visited and it is the intention of Mr. Weiss to visit at least 500 farms before the work is completed. One of the outstanding facts brought to light so far has been the large number of children under 15 years of age who come to the farms. The survey so far shows that with but few exceptions the children under 15 are not being employed in the harvesting of crops outside of picking peas, beans and berries. It also has been found that in no instances are the children being employed over five or six hours in any one day and never except under the direct supervision of their parents or guardians.

The survey has revealed that in the large families that come to the farms, the children represent two and sometimes three or more families. It was shown that young girls 12 to 14 years of age frequently are employed by parents to accompany them to the country to act as a nurse to the young children of other parents who send their offspring to the country for economic reasons as well as to work on the farms.

The survey will continue until October, when the fruit crops and the cranberry harvests are completed. Then the scene will shift to Philadelphia, where the investigators will compare conditions on the farms with those in the city where these same families reside when there is no work available.

Textile Exporters Form Association

NEW YORK—Formation of an association of textile exporters and adoption of a constitution resulted from the second meeting of a group of exporters interested in organizing to pursue such group activities as are permitted under the provision of the Webb-Pomerene Act.

The question has been under abeyance since the first meeting of the group on July 1. It had previously been under consideration for several months by committees representing the Cotton Textile Institute and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

The activities of the new association will be confined, for the present, to bringing about uniformity in terms of payment on exported textiles, according to Floyd W. Jefferson, who presided at the meeting. The provisions of the Webb-Pomerene Act, he pointed out, limit the scope of such an organization.

GOLDSBOROUGH PASSES ON

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Frank Goldsborough, the young aviator whose plane July 14 ran into a mountain side while he was on the way to fulfill a lecture engagement at Keene, N. H., passed on here July 16.

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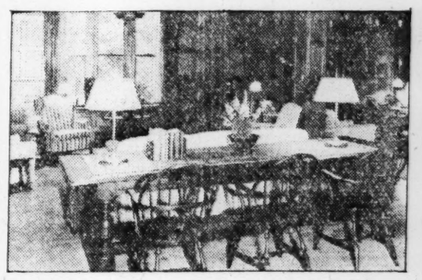

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INTERNATIONAL RATIONALIZING PACTS URGED

French Finance Minister Calls Overproduction Cause of Crisis

PARIS (AP)—An agreement between nations, particularly between France and the United States, to rationalize production was urged July 17 by Paul Reynaud, French Minister of Finance, as the solution for present world economic difficulties.

In an address before the American Club, M. Reynaud maintained that the present crisis was due to overproduction.

M. Reynaud told his numerous auditors who included Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador, that the raising of tariffs by countries generally was illusory as a remedy for the situation.

The only hope, he contended, lay in international solidarity and international coöperation for the prevention of overproduction and for the development of new markets among the underconsuming millions of Asia.

The Finance Minister, who has traveled extensively in the United States, sidestepped a suggestion made by Ambassador Edge in an introductory speech that he give Americans some pointers on finance generally. The American Ambassador had said that France was "the one example of a real genuine recovery" and added that in some ways the United States cannot contemplate the same pleasant financial situation as was indicated in every manner by France.

M. Reynaud said that the great underlying cause of what had been called France's miraculous recovery was that the French work hard and spend little. He emphasized that, contrary to legend, the French people give the Government a large fraction of what they earn in the form of taxes. He said the people would continue to be called upon to make a concerted effort so that the French debt may be steadily amortized.

The Finance Minister announced that the recent receipt of $130,000,000 resulting from commercialization of the Young plan bonds, was immediately credited to the amortization account.

Referring to the most feasible solution of the existing economic situation, he added: "That moment has gone when we can think of solutions based upon national isolation and economic egoism. The hour has struck for a rationalization of production throughout the world.

Koenig Not to Call County Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, will not call his committee in special session to act on resolutions just adopted by the New York County Republican Advisory Committee, demanding an immediate investigation under legislative authority of New York City affairs. Mr. Koenig's refusal came on July 16 in response to a suggestion from Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, advisory committee head, that such a meeting would serve to further press Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to take action on an inquiry here.

Stating that there was little likelihood he could summon a county committee quorum at this time to pass upon the resolutions, Mr. Koenig said that the consensus in the committee favored an inquiry either by the Governor or the Legislature and was too well known to warrant further reiteration.

While William J. Maier, Republican State Chairman, still holds that the Governor, rather than the Legislature, should shoulder the responsibility for a New York City administration investigation, other party diehards are coming around to the stand that the investigation, not who is responsible for it, is the thing.

John Knight, State Senator from Arcade, Republican leader in the Senate, who with Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker, from Chautauqua County, assembly leader, will confer with the Governor on July 22 on the subject of the special session, was originally of Mr. Maier's views.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22

Vocal and Instrumental

Beethoven's "Ninth" or "Choral" Symphony (WOR). Chief work of the Lewisohn Stadium Concert with the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under Willem van Hoogstraten; mixed quartet; Chorus of the Choral Symphony Society of New York. Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3, introduces. 8:30.

"Savino Tonee Pictures" (CBS—T). Orchestra and mixed chorus under Domenico Savino, well-known arranger. 9:30.

"Salute to Pittsburgh" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; Westinghouse Band; double male quartet. 10.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS—T). Abridged version of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" by mixed quartet of soloists and symphony orchestra; 45 minutes. 10:15.

Vaudeville (RKO—WEAF—T). 10:30.

Orchestral

New World Symphony (CBS—T). 6.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Light varied program. 6:15.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor (CNR Chain—T). "Canadian Night" concert from the open-air shell at Belle Isle, Detroit, through WWJ, perhaps only American station to be affiliated with Canadian network. Hudson Singers assist. 8:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

"The Cosmopolitans" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KFSD, KTAR). Charm of foreign lands. 8.

Rhythmic Music

"Band of a Thousand Melodies" (WJZ Chain). Foxtrot revivals. 2:45.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). 3:30.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Soloist, feminine trio and orchestra from San Francisco. 4.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 7:30.

Ross Gorman's Tricksters (NBC Blue—T). 7:45.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.

Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson; guitar ensemble (CBS). 8.

Ponce Sisters; Eveready Orchestra (National Carbon—WEAF—T). 9.

Tek Music (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Frank Luther, tenor; Vee Lawnhurst, vocalist and pianist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra. 9.

Jack Parker, tenor; Bakers Trio; "Singing Violins," quartet; orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Old Topper; Cronies Orchestra (Orange Crush—WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Chicago Variety Hour (CBS—T). Dance music and soloists. 11:30.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KFI, KFSD). 11.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music. 7.

"Troika bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian program by soloists and balalaikas. 8.

Vocal Ensembles

Inverness Gaelic Choir (WEAF Chain). Fifty voices singing in Gaelic from Aberdeen, Scotland. 3:15.

Pacific National Singers (NBC Pacific). Double quartet. 8:30.

Service Band

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

Recitals

Erva Giles, soprano; string trio (WEAF—T). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

"Golden Gems" (WEAF Chain). Soloists and orchestra. 11.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

"Piano Paintings" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KTAR). Classics on two pianos. 9.

Popular Vocal

Breen and De Rose (WJZ Chain). Voice, piano and ukulele. 5:15.

Hindermyer and Tuckerman, vocal duo (WEAF—T). Southern flavor. 6:30.

"Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). 7:20.

Melody Musketeers, male trio (CBS—T). 8:45.

"Sweethearts" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Mixed quartet. 7:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Soconyland Sketch (Standard — WEAF Chain). New England stories. 7:30.

"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). Serial western story. 8:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). "Save the Surplus." 10.

"The Taj Mahal" (WOR). Called the "Sigh of an Emperor." "Beggar's Bowl" period. 10:15.

"Gems of the Drama" (NBC—KGO, KOA). A genuine melodrama. 10.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"Punishment of the Criminal" (WEAF—T). Dean Archer's "Laws That Safeguard Society" series. 7:15.

International Sidelights" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 7:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). 8:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 1:15.

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Playground Work Activities Just 'Fun' for Boys and Girls

Tasks Fill Void Left by Changes in Modern Mode of Living—Even 'Toddlers' Have Their Corners on Recreation Fields—Sportsmanship Learned

This is the fourth of a series of six daily articles on "Playground and Recreational Developments."

By MABEL TRAVIS WOOD
Playground and Recreation Association of America

Visiting a public playground for the first time, many people have been surprised to observe the variety of instructive activities that occupy the boys and girls. "I thought a playground was just a place to have fun," one visitor commented. "These youngsters are as busy as they would be in school. Will they come, day after day, and do things like this, when it isn't compulsory?"

"Indeed they will," the leader replied. "The work activities are about the most popular on our program. You see, each child may choose the particular hobbies and crafts he wishes to follow for the season. He never feels that his jobs on the playground are a task imposed on him. They are fun, just as much as a baseball game or a turn down the slide."

A stock argument of objectors to taxes for directed recreation has been: "We didn't have such things when I was young. Children will play, all right, without any encouragement. What they need is more work to do."

These objectors fail to realize that the home chores of a generation ago have largely disappeared in present town and city life. There are no cows to milk, no water to draw, little grass to cut—and, for girls, fewer household duties because of labor-saving machinery. The playground fills a void that might otherwise be spent in idleness or directed to unwholesome amusements. In recreational crafts, children experience the true joy of accomplishment, the pride in careful workmanship that is apt to be lacking in this age of speed and superficiality.

Diversity of Activities

A list of the activities scheduled for this summer on the playgrounds of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, will give an idea of the diversity of the modern playground program and the way in which it builds the continuous interest of its young patrons. During the 10 weeks of the season certain activities, such as team athletics, story-telling and free play and games, are provided daily.

The special features of the weeks proceed in this order: Pet show and organization of activities; safety and patriotic week; handcraft week, including the building of miniature villages; soap sculpture week and swimming tests; citizenship primaries week, also flower show; general elections of playground officers and music contests, harmonica and ukulele; pageant week; miniature aircraft week, also hopscotch tournaments for girls; athletic week, lantern fête week.

Building and flying model aircraft was a playground activity last summer in 194 towns and cities. Orville Wright and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh are cochairman of the Fourth National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament, the finals of which will be held in Atlantic City, Oct. 10 and 11. Miss Amelia Earhart has offered a special trophy to the girl who makes the best record. More significant than the astonishing records made by some of the cunningly contrived ships has been the background in aeronautics gained by the average boy and girl.

Lessons in Citizenship

"I began in this village as a common mother, and now I'm Mayor," announced a small girl in the play village of one of the Smith Memorial Playgrounds, Philadelphia. These villages have houses, stores, city governments and industries. Through the children's natural play urge to mimic grown-up society, they learn their future duties of citizenship. Junior police squads on the playgrounds were reported by 98 cities, while in 168 cities safety activities were taught.

The children's theater, often just a grassy spot in a secluded corner, has been reserved on more and more playgrounds as a place where the children may bring to actuality their favorite stories and the plays of their imagining. Festivals and pageants, also circuses, where burlap animals perform strangely human tricks, afford the delight that comes with dramatic expression.

In Washington, D. C., the municipal playground department has conducted several nursery playgrounds for children under five, in addition to toddlers' corners in many of the large playgrounds.

After boys and girls have passed the age of six, they discover group interests in their play and require space and equipment for games which the modern home often cannot supply. Comradeship with parents in recreation is vital to a child's happiness and development at all ages, the National Recreation Association points out.

But a needed supplement is found in the community playground with its opportunities to measure one's own powers against those of many others, to learn coöperation, loyalty to the team, and the philosophy of give and take. For the "Big Injun age," from about six to eleven, the playground offers thrills and exploits and contest; for the "age of loyalty," from 11 through adolescence, it has clubs and teams that turn "gang spirit" into constructive channels.

A play center for every neighborhood, city and rural, is the goal toward which recreation departments are working.

WORLD TO HEAR TALK BY LINDBERGH AUG. 8

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will give a 15-minute talk on "International Aviation" over a radio hook-up which will carry his voice to five continents, the British Isles and possibly New Zealand on Aug. 8. The talk will deal with the recommendations for promotion of international air transportation which he recently drew up at the request of the League of Nations.

He will speak first at 3:25 p. m., E. S. T., when his address will be carried by short waves over Station 2XE to England, Germany, France and other European countries, to Australia and possible New Zealand. Every foreign country equipped with short-wave receiving apparatus should be able to hear the address, it was said. At 9 p. m., E. S. T., the address will be repeated over a coast-to-coast network for American listeners, and will be radiocast over short-wave stations to Central and South America, Mexico and Cuba.

Purchases Enlarge Yacht Club's Land

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLENCOVE, L. I.—The property of the New York Yacht Club, located near a large commercial dock here, will be considerably enlarged by the addition of a large piece of land on the waterfront and adjoining plots which have been purchased by J. P. Morgan for that purpose, it became known July 16. Negotiations for other properties are already under way, it was said. It was estimated that the prices of the various plots Mr. Morgan will acquire for the club will aggregate about $200,000.

The project provides for removal of the commercial dock and all other business activities near the new yacht club property, it was said, and relocation of the old clubhouse, which was the club's first home, moved to Glencove from New Jersey by barge more than 30 years ago, on the new site.

The properties already purchased by Mr. Morgan to be turned over to the club, of which he is a member, include a piece of almost an acre in extent with 100 feet of shore front on Hempstead Harbor and increasing water rights extending 500 feet into the harbor, and another site adjoining the Morgan memorial park, which Mr. Morgan established several years ago in memory of his wife. The water-front piece was purchased from Charles T. Vincent, an author and playwright, for the reputed price of $85,000, and the other, which was part of the McCahill property on West Street, at a price reported to be $30,000.

PENSIONS ARE SOUGHT FOR CANADIAN BLIND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—At the forthcoming Dominion election each candidate will receive a questionnaire from the Canadian Federation for the Blind, asking if the candidate will support a measure granting pensions of adequate amount to the civilian blind of Canada.

Dr. Baxter Lawley, traveling secretary of the federation, stated that the president, P. E. Layton, was now in Europe making a survey of legislation for the blind in various countries. Sweden, Denmark, Luxembourg and Latvia all had definite pensions for the blind. There were pensions in nearly all British countries, including Australia and New Zealand. The federation suggests that unemployable blind should receive greater consideration in respect of pensions.

North Carolina Cuts Cotton Production

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina has led the way in the reduction of cotton acreage this year among the cotton states, a report issued by the federal-state crop-reporting service shows. "The State's reduction," the report says, "was 10 per cent."

Two important factors that brought about such a large reduction in North Carolina were the serious boll weevil damage and the unprofitable returns last year. Voluntary reduction instead of reduction through legislation of any kind has been advocated for several years by Commissioner of Agriculture William A. Graham and other leading agriculturists of this State.

As North Carolina farmers are cutting down on cotton plantings they are devoting more land and time to the cultivation of diversified crops, including food and feedstuffs. This is in line with the best agricultural advice.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina has planted fewer acres in cotton this year, following a definite campaign for acreage reduction. A report by Frank O. Black of Columbia, statistician in South Carolina for the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that the cotton acreage, as of July 1, was 97 per cent of last year's acreage.

The acres planted in cotton this year total 2,205,000, according to Mr. Black, compared with 2,273,000 in cultivation on July 1 last year. The five-year average, 1925-1929, has been 2,546,000.

1,000-FOOT PIERS URGED FOR HUDSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Extension of the pierhead lines on both sides of the Hudson River, to permit 1000-foot piers, has again been urged upon the War Department by the City of New York and the State of New Jersey.

From Twenty-fifth Street northward, under the proposed arrangement, the river would be maintained at a minimum width of 2800 feet between piers on either side. North of Thirty-third Street, the piers would be lengthened on the New York side and four new piers would be built between Forty-sixth and Fifty-sixth Streets to accommodate the new 1000-foot vessels.

MAGISTRATE EWALD RESIGNS UNDER FIRE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Magistrate George F. Ewald, against whom an indictment has been handed down by the federal grand jury charging him with use of the United States mails in a scheme to defraud and conspiracy to use the mails for that purpose, resigned his magistracy on July 14, thus avoiding an impending investigation of his conduct on the bench by the Appellate Division.

In his letter of resignation to Mayor Walker, Mr. Ewald protested his innocence of wrongdoing, declaring that the reason for his resignation was the impairment of his usefulness by "the false and misleading statements which have recently been made" about him.

Woman's Influence Cited at Chautauqua

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUGUA, N. Y.—"The employment of the intellectual and moral power of womanhood is as truly characteristic of our age as the utilization of elementary forces in the material world," said Miss Emily Louise Plumley, president of the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, in an address at Chautauqua on July 3.

Miss Plumley held that woman's contribution to practical affairs was the appreciation of values which she possesses. "She knows that modern business is something more than either a mathematical piling up of dollars or a vague impersonal philanthropy. It provides the indispensable material foundations for our modern cultural life," she said.

Miss Josephine Schain and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, secretary and treasurer, respectively of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, also spoke. Both were members of the American delegation of women which attended the London Naval Conference. Miss Schain described the influence which the delegation, representing millions of women, was able to exert over the deliberations of the conference, and expressed the belief that continued coöperation of the women of all nations will result in a true international public opinion based on an understanding of, and compromise between, the various national points of view.

In a criticism of native politicians in the Philippines, Paul Harvey strongly advocated the retention of the islands by the United States. Congress should wipe out the laws forbidding exploitation by American capital, he declared, because big business, converting the islands into a specialized producing area, would benefit the natives and the United States as well.

ALUMNI OF CORNELL SET DONATION MARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University alumni have set a record in the United States for the number of alumni contributing in any one year to the support of their Alma Mater, according to a report of the Cornellian Council, alumni fund-raising agency of the university.

During 1929, the council states, 10,134 contributions were received, bettering the previous record of Yale, set in 1927, by 654 donations. Achievement of the record alumni support—netting more than $1,500,000—was made possible by the coöperation of local Cornell chairmen in more than 200 organizations all over the United States and Canada, the report adds. A campaign for new members in the alumni fund council was conducted during the first week in April, according to the report, and resulted in the enrollment of 3200 additional alumni.

COMMONWEALTH FUND AIDS LEGAL RESEARCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Commonwealth Fund has made a liberal appropriation to finance during the next 5 years the researches in American legal history initiated by the faculty of Columbia Law School in 1928, according to announcement made by Dr. Young B. Smith, dean of the school, July 12.

A permanent foundation has been established through a gift by George Welwood Murray, an alumnus of the school, the announcement said, and Columbia University has agreed to contribute the services of Prof. Julius Goebel Jr., and to donate certain funds which will be available for research during the five-year period.

TEXAS POPULATION, 5,810,683

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Texas took on 1,147,455 new inhabitants during the past 10 years to increase its population to 5,810,683, a growth of 24.62 per cent, according to figures released by 1930 census supervisors of the various districts in the State and compiled by the Associated Press.

26 STATES SHOW POPULATION GAIN OF 16.7 PER CENT

Official Census Returns Cover Less Than Half of Total Roll

WASHINGTON (AP)—With 26 states and the District of Columbia tabulated in the 1930 census, the population increase of this group has climbed to 16.7 per cent as compared with 14.9 per cent for the whole country in 1920 and 21 per cent for the 1900-1910 decade.

The states thus far completed represent less than half of the country's total population.

The total population of these states now is 54,691,105, an increase of 7,829,142 in 10 years. The largest increase was in California with a growth of 64.6 per cent, the second largest was in Michigan, where it was 31.3 per cent. Both of these states have passed Massachusetts.

There have been a number of other overturns in the ranking of the states. Tennessee passed Kentucky, Minnesota and Iowa. Minnesota passed Iowa, Rhode Island passed North Dakota and the District of Columbia has gone above New Hampshire.

Population of the states thus far compiled by the Associated Press from the official preliminary returns of the supervisors in the various states, with their percentage of increase and their rank follow:

States	1930 Population	Incr.	1920 rank
Illinois	7,630,283	17.6	3rd
California	5,642,282	64.6	8th
Michigan	4,818,271	31.3	7th
Massachusetts	4,364,972	13.3	7th
Indiana	3,227,522	10.1	11th
Wisconsin	3,000,288	14.0	13th
Tennessee	2,609,637	11.1	19th
Kentucky	2,603,031	7.7	15th
Minnesota	2,558,265	7.2	17th
Iowa	2,468,843	2.6	16th
Kansas	1,882,518	6.4	24th
Arkansas	1,852,088	5.7	25th
West Virginia	1,729,237	11.3	27th
Connecticut	1,602,813	16.1	29th
Washington	1,557,540	14.7	30th
Nebraska	1,386,619	6.9	31st
Colorado	1,033,156	9.9	33rd
Maine	799,662	4.1	35th
Rhode Island	685,017	13.3	38th
North Dakota	681,273	5.3	36th
Utah	502,640	11.8	40th
District of Columbia	485,716	11.0	42nd
New Hampshire	463,746	4.7	41st
New Mexico	413,932	16.2	44th
Vermont	359,183	1.9	45th
Delaware	286,858	6.2	47th
Nevada	90,559	16.9	48th

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS

The New York State Railways for the quarter ended March 31 reports a net loss of $95,673, compared with a new profit of $200,611 in the first quarter last year.

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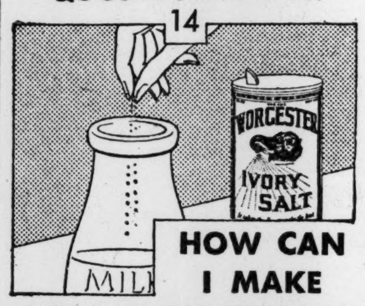

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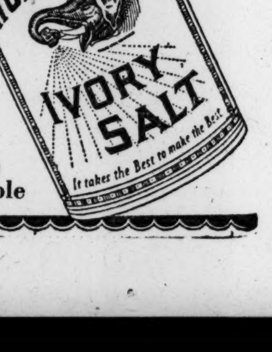

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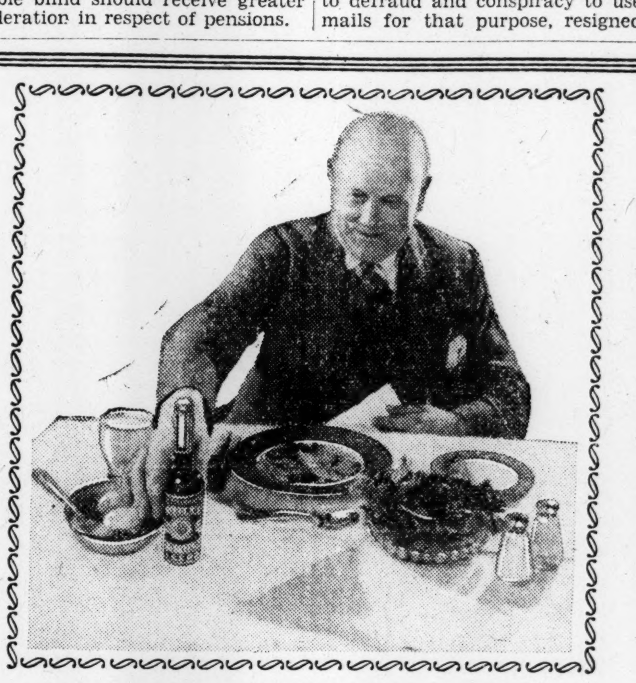

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DOROTHY WEISEL IN SEMIFINALS

Defeats Midge Gladman in Three-Set Battle at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Only Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., advanced to the semifinal round of the Longwood women's invitation tennis tournament here July 17 in straight sets. Mrs. Harper advanced at the expense of Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass. The score was 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, California state champion, added the name of another ranking Californian to her list of "victims" this year when she defeated Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., after a three-set battle at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. Midge Gladman softened her game in the third and final set in an effort to stem the tide, but found the newcomer from the west coast equal to the situation. Miss Weisel rarely, if ever, stands still once the ball is in play and she excels in shots that just clear the net and bound low. She has already beaten Mrs. Harper and Miss Burkardt.

Another three-set battle saw the defeat of the 1929 winner of the Longwood tournament, Ethel L. Burkardt of San Francisco. Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., who has had much success on eastern courts this year, played a heady game against the Pacific coast star, hitting hard whenever the opportunity presented itself. Her deep and fast drives occasionally found Miss Burkhardt off balance for a clean return. Both played brilliant and interesting tennis throughout. Miss Morrill will now have to face Miss Weisel.

Virginia Hilleary of Germantown, Pa., won her match with Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., after losing the first set at 2—6. The scores of the second and third sets were 6—3, 6—4, with Miss Cruickshank unable to get within striking distance although she was close to it many times. Miss Hilleary is scheduled to meet Mrs. Harper in the semifinal round.

Mrs. Harper of California, seeded No. 1, had quite a battle on her hands with Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., on the afternoon of July 16. Mrs. Harper won the first set at 6—3, but was forced to come from behind to win the second set which went to deuce. Mrs. Lamme chop stroked her way to lead and made many remarkable gets when Mrs. Harper forced her to run to either corner at the baseline, but the steadiness of the Californian prevailed. The score of the second set was 8—6.

Miss Burkardt, another Californian, who won the Longwood tournament last year, had a three-set battle with Mrs. Gerson Hirsch of New York, the former Carolyn Schwartz of California, and won at 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Second Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 8—6.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Mrs. Gerson Hirsch, New York, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Carbiere, Southboro, Mass., 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Marjorie K. Gladman and Josephine N. Cruickshank, California, defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, and Mary McHale, San Antonio, Tex., 6—1, 6—1.

Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O., and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. S. T. Craford and Rosamond Newton, Longwood, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Longwood, defeated Mrs. R. W. Cordingly Jr., Chestnut Hill, and Florence S. Le Boutellier, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel and Mrs. L. A. Harper, California, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Louise McFarland, California, 6—4, 6—3.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, Brookline, and Mrs. George Harding, Chestnut Hill, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. John L. Bremer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Longwood, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash and Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill Jr., 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn, New York, defeated Mrs. Reginald I. Smithwick Jr. and Dorrance H. Chase, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. Gerson Hirsch, New York, and Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. W. H. Shedden and Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, 7—5, 6—3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missions	2	0	1.000
Oakland	2	0	1.000
San Francisco	2	0	1.000
Hollywood	1	1	.500
Portland	1	1	.500
Seattle	0	2	.000
Los Angeles	0	2	.000
Sacramento	0	2	.000

RESULTS JULY 16

Oakland 1, Los Angeles 0.
Missions 10, Seattle 0.
Portland 8, Hollywood 4.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	63	30	.677
New Orleans	51	39	.567
Birmingham	48	43	.527
Atlanta	49	44	.527
Little Rock	48	48	.500
Chattanooga	43	50	.462
Nashville	40	53	.430
Mobile	28	63	.308

RESULTS JULY 16

Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Memphis 9, Chattanooga 6.
New Orleans 14, Mobile 5.

SPRING LAKE WINS CUP

EATONTOWN, N. J. (AP)—A one-goal handicap proved too much for the Elkwood polo team to overcome July 16, and the Spring Lake four captured the Ferdinand Fleischman Cup by a score of 6 to 5 at Eatontown field. Rube Williams, Elkwood captain, and P. H. Wilmot, No. 1 for Spring Lake, split scoring honors with 3 goals each.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Nationals announced, July 16, that Pitcher Byron Speece had been given his unconditional release. Speece was drafted by the Phillies from the Indianapolis club of the American Association.

GIRLS' JUNIOR GOLF JULY 21-24

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Girls who have never competed in major championship tournaments may enter the eleventh annual junior title competition of the Women's Western Golf Association, to be held July 21 to 24.

TIGERS BUY EASTERLING

BEAUMONT, Tex. (AP)—Paul Easterling, hard-hitting Exporter left fielder, has been sold to the Detroit Tigers and will report immediately, club officials announced July 16. The purchase price was not disclosed.

BROWN WINS IN A GREAT MATCH

J. E. Pare, 1929 Champion, Eliminated in Clay Court Title Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, faced Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, in what was expected to be the feature match of the quarterfinal round of the United States clay court tennis championship at the Rockhill Tennis Club here July 16. Mercur is the No. 1 seeded player in the men's singles event.

In the third round on Wednesday Grant surprised the gallery by defeating J. Emmet Pare, Dayton, O., the 1929 champion, in straight sets, while Mercur eliminated L. J. Quick, Dallas player. Grant won from Pare by the scores of 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, while Mercur defeated Quick, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., met Herbert L. Bowman, New York, in one quarterfinal singles match, while W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, opposed H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, in another. To complete the singles bracket W. D. Brown, St. Louis, met B. P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., for the second time in two weeks. Barnes gained a victory over Brown in their first meeting at Des Moines during the Missouri Valley tournament.

Three Five-Set Matches

The three leading stars of the Missouri Valley section had a big day on July 16, each winning and advancing to the quarterfinals, Brown, won from F. X. Shields, New York, Coggeshall eliminated Julius Seligson, New York, while Coen defeated George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago. All three matches required the limit of five sets.

Brown won from Shields in one of the most spectacular contests played in a United States clay court championship during the past several years. The two players battled on one of the grandstand courts for nearly three hours. A total of 65 games was played in the five sets. The score of the match was, 6—0, 6—1, 2—6, 6—8, 16—14.

Brown took the first nine games from Shields, lost one and then ran out three more to win the second set. The St. Louisan was very accurate while Shields was somewhat bewildered by his opponent's varied attacks.

In the third set Shields became more accurate and, aided by net play, won the set, 6—2. Brown opened strongly in the fourth set and ran up a 3-to-1 lead in games. The New York player evened the score on service and placements. Brown carried the set to 6-all, after which Shields won two straight games and the set, 8—6, due to his service and better placements.

The fifth and final set was a great battle of 30 games. Brown led at 2 to 1 in games; but Shields overcame the advantage and held a one-game lead until the score reached 8-all. Brown broke through Shields' service and had match point twice, but failed to win the game. The New Yorker then lead at 10 to 9, had match point twice, but Brown refused to concede the game. Shields took the lead again at 14—13, had match point twice, but the St. Louisan was too steady and won the game. Brown's placements gave him the next game, and by breaking through Shields' service he won the following game, the set, 16—14, and the match.

Coggeshall Comes From Behind

Coggeshall came from behind to win from Seligson in their five-set battle. While not as spectacular as the Brown-Shields match, it proved who was the most consistent player. There were many long rallies and a number of close placements. Seligson appeared somewhat handicapped, due to the fact that it was his first singles match of the tournament owing to defaults in the earlier rounds.

Coen was given an unexpected battle by Jennings, who is the United States public parks champion. The Chicago star was leading 2 to 1 at the end of the third set after Coen had won the opening set, 7—5, but lost the second, 6—3, and the third, 9—7. The Kansas City player improved in the fourth set, which he won, 6—2, and followed by winning the fifth set, 6—2, and the match.

There were five matches completed in the men's doubles event. No upsets took place and all matches were decided in straight sets. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

J. G. Hall, Orange, defeated G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated William Hughes, Memphis, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated F. X. Shields, New York, 6—0, 6—1, 2—6, 6—8, 16—14.

B. P. Barnes, Austin, defeated Sadakazu Onda, Japan, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

B. M. Grant, Atlanta, defeated J. E. Pare, Dayton, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, defeated L. J. Quick, Dallas, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, 7—5, 3—6, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

J. A. Barr and L. J. Quick, Dallas, defeated P. F. Halpine and D. D. Davis, Omaha, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

S. D. Lockwood, San Francisco, and S. J. Almquist, Berkeley, defeated D. D. Barr and K. F. Kamrath, Dallas, 6—2, 6—3, 10—8.

B. P. Barnes and J. A. Adoue Jr., Dallas, defeated K. P. Kammann and F. O. Josties, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

W. D. Brown and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated J. L. Tatom and F. D. Brody, Des Moines, 9—7, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. G. Hall, Orange, defeated W. M. Martin Jr. and C. L. McMillin, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

U. S. CHESS TEAM LEADS

HAMBURG, Ger.—Although defeated in one match and tied in another, the team representing the United States in the international team tournament at the centennial congress of the Hamburg Chess Club is leading with a total point score of 14. The fifth round was played July 16 and yielded another victory for the Americans, who defeated Lithuania by 3½ to ½. F. J. Marshall, I. Kashdan and H. Steiner of New York were winners and J. A. Anderson of St. Louis drew.

POND WINS GOLD MEDAL

MANCHESTER, Vt.—W. R. Pond Jr. of Rutland Country Club won the gold medal for low score in the qualifying round of the Vermont state golf championship tournament at Ekwanok Country Club with a card of 76 July 16. Pond was the 1929 champion. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1929, and during his college days was a member of the Princeton golf team.

FIRST SEEDED PLAYER LOSES

Jack Tidball of California Wins From E. W. Feibleman at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—A young Californian, Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, playing in his first tournament on grass, caused the upset of the first seeded player, Edward W. Feibleman of New York, in the third round of the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, here, July 16. Tidball fought all the way through the match, his service proving a great boon to him. He won in straight sets at 6—3, 9—7, 8—6.

Only one of the third round matches July 16 went to an extra set, Edward Jacobs of Baltimore holding Malcolm T. Hill Jr., of Cambridge, and a former Harvard player, after losing the second set at 6—1. Jacobs won the match at 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3. Both played fine tennis, driving and lobbing effectively. Jacobs' severe service proved a great help, and, when play was resumed after the intermission at the end of the third set, he hurried the play as fast as he could and thus held the upper hand.

Clifford S. Sutter, United States intercollegiate champion, who comes from New Orleans, played in two matches July 16, defeating Harold Blauer of New York, 6—1, 6—3, in the second round, and David Jones, another New Yorker, in the third round at 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

All the matches played after the second round are for the best three out of five games.

Gledhill Wins

Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, who, with Tidball, is the only Californian left in the singles competition, had to hustle to defeat G. Holmes Perkins, who put up a big battle in the three-set match scored at 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, star Harvard athlete, who won three letters during the college year just closed, stayed in the running by defeating Leighton Brewer of Boston with the loss of only seven games in three sets.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, one of the few seeded players remaining, put Donald Morrison of Jamestown, R. I., out of the running by scoring a 6—2, 6—3, 6—4 victory.

Doubles got under way July 16, and before play ended for the day two of the seeded teams were eliminated. Gledhill and Ellsworth Vines of California, United States junior champions, bowed to Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon in a hard-fought battle at 7—5, 6—3. Gledhill and Vines were seeded No. 4 in the list.

Crams Win in Doubles

David N. Jones of New York and Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., seeded No. 6, were ousted by Donald H. Cram and Kendall Cram of Nashville, Tenn., 7—5, 6—3. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Second Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Harold Blauer, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Henry Holden, Houston, Tex., defeated Horace Taylor, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Leighton Brewer, Boston, defeated Kendall Cram, Nashville, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated David Jones, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated Henry Holden, Houston, Tex., 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Boston, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

W. Barry Wood Jr., Boston, defeated Leighton Brewer, Boston, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 6—3, 9—7, 8—6.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., won from Perry E. Hall, South Orange, N. J., by default.

Sidney B. Wood, Jr., New York, defeated Donald Morrison, Jamestown, R. I., 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

S. B. Wood Jr. and Harold Blaner defeated R. F. Vaughan and W. D. Vaughan, Boston, 6—2, 6—0.

T. E. Jansen and G. H. Perkins won from R. W. Ryan and F. Smith by default.

Dr. E. B. Benedict and G. McCabe defeated D. S. Niles and E. G. Tarangioli, 7—5, 6—4.

Alfred Turner and Robert Turner defeated W. D'Arcy and W. P. Crowell, 6—2, 6—3.

E. W. Feibleman and J. B. Fennos defeated Karl S. Pfaffmann and Anthony Wilder, 6—3, 6—3.

Richard Lusch and K. Werner defeated W. K. Porter and N. W. Niles Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

George Abbot and W. W. Weld defeated P. Johnston and Josiah Wheelwright, 6—0, 6—4.

John F. Fay and Axel B. Gravem defeated H. Horton and K. Kraus, 7—5, 6—2.

M. T. Hill and H. L. Johnson Jr. defeated Walter Levitan and Maynard Weisberg, 6—3, 6—1.

Leighton Brewer and Joe Russell defeated A. W. Ingalls and H. Vicker, 6—3, 6—3.

M. Moore and Worth Oswald defeated W. L. O'Laughlin and W. E. Arensberg, 6—4, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon defeated Keith E. Gledhill and Ellsworth Vines, 7—5, 6—3.

W. Barry Wood Jr. and W. L. Tower defeated Ted Burwell and Henry Culley, 7—9, 7—5, 6—3.

David Jones and Richard Murphy defeated Henry Holden and Sam Fitch by default.

Donald Cram and Kendall Cram defeated G. Wadsworth and E. Freeburn, 6—2, 6—2.

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh defeated C. O. Wellington and R. Tunis, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Harold Blauer defeated T. E. Jansen and G. Holmes Perkins, 6—1, 10—8.

E. Benedict and G. McCabe defeated A. Turner and R. Turner, 6—2, 6—4.

Edward W. Feibleman and J. Brooks Fenno defeated Richard Lusch and Keith Werner, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3.

G. E. Abbot and W. W. Weld defeated J. F. Fay and Axel B. Gravem, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Donald Cram and Kendall Cram defeated David Jones and Richard Murphy, 7—5, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon defeated W. Barry Wood Jr. and W. L. Tower, 9—7, 6—3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Rochester	56	37	.602
Baltimore	55	40	.579
Montreal	53	40	.570
Toronto	55	42	.567
Buffalo	44	49	.473
Newark	38	53	.418
Jersey City	39	53	.424
Reading	34	60	.362

RESULTS JULY 16

Rochester 5, Baltimore 4.
Montreal 6, Reading 0.
Montreal 2, Reading 1.
Toronto 11, Newark 5.
Toronto 5, Newark 3.
Jersey City 9, Buffalo 6.

REACHES 90 MILES AN HOUR

GRAVEHURST, Ont. (AP)—The speedboat Estelle IV, driven by Miss Marion B. Carstairs, British hope in the international races for the Harmsworth trophy at Detroit the last of next month, churned the waters of Lake Muskoka July 16 at 90 miles an hour. This speed is just short of that attained by Sir Henry Segrave in the trial in England recently, although conditions for fast going were far from good.

Enterprise and Weetamoe Win in Observation Races

Former Defeats Whirlwind While Latter Leads Yankee in America's Cup Tests Off Newport by Good Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Owing to the departure of the Whirlwind for City Island at dawn July 17, the America's Cup Committee ordered the three remaining yachts, Weetamoe, Yankee and Enterprise, to sail the observation race in a single class. The Whirlwind has been carrying a heavy weather helm ever since she began to sail.

The mast was stepped forward nearly a foot before the observation races, but while it helped a bit, it did not entirely obviate the defect. The manager, Paul Hammond, asked to be relieved for further racing in order that the mast might be moved still farther forward and if necessary rig a bowsprit.

The Weetamoe, the Yankee and the Enterprise will carry on for today and perhaps tomorrow, but it is intimated the series would not extend to Saturday.

As for the new cup course, located so far off shore that the boats can hardly be discerned from land, the races so far held have shown it to be the best testing ground ever offered major yachts, with fairly dependable airs, average seas, and at the start, at least, comparatively little current, a careful check of all of which is made daily by the race committee.

It is true that at times the winds fail and there are occasions when it is slow to take on, but the general conditions certainly average better than Sandy Hook. In the race July 16 for instance the breeze was an hour late in showing up, but once it did appear, it proved steady and kept improving in strength all the afternoon.

Honors at Start About Even

For the ninth day of racing the cup committee matched the Weetamoe with the Yankee and the Enterprise against the Whirlwind over a 30-mile triangular course, the first leg of which was to windward. Under moderate conditions, the Weetamoe defeated the Yankee 4m. 6s., and the Enterprise disposed of the Whirlwind by 6m. 11s.

The honors of the start between the Weetamoe and Yankee were about even, both going over together on the starboard tack, the latter on the weather quarter of the former. Somehow the Yankee did not have the speed which she showed earlier in the series. As she could not forereach the Weetamoe, Secretary Adams tacked to port, with his opponent following at once. The two yachts held this board more than 40 minutes, the Weetamoe working out to weather all the while, so that when they tacked to starboard, she had a lead of nearly half a mile. This leg was held for 15 minutes, when another port tack was tried, the Yankee in each case making the first move. As the breeze freshened a bit, the boat seemed to hold on better and at the first mark, the Weetamoe's lead was a trifle under four minutes.

Enterprise Very Fast

One of the most interesting features of the race was the remarkable performance of the Enterprise on the windward leg. The yacht had made an excellent start against the Whirlwind, being berthed well to weather at the line. In fact, the Whirlwind voluntarily tossed away any chance of a good place in order to have room enough to break out a tremendous genoe jib for the 10-mile beat against a moderate breeze. It was the first time one of these sails, which the Scandinavians brought over two years ago, had been unfolded by a cup boat, and there was considerable interest in what the Whirlwind would accomplish with this largest of head sails.

Both yachts were favored with a better breeze than the first pair, and Whirlwind for a while seemed to be forereaching the Enterprise although sagging to leeward all the time. The Aldrich boat sailed so fast that an hour after the start she was within hailing distance of the Yankee, which had started 15 minutes before and had gained on the Weetamoe also, while she had no difficulty whatever in working away from the Whirlwind far to leeward. The Thorne boat, owing to the time it takes to shift a genoe jib, made the first leg in two long tacks, and was 3m. 50s. astern of the Enterprise at the mark, while the latter swung around the buoy only 2m. 15s. after the Yankee.

The three bronze boats broke out balloon jibs for the reach on the second leg; but the Whirlwind, coming for the buoy on the starboard tack, simply eased her sheets, without shifting sails. Again the stern boats had the better of the breeze, and both gained on the first pair, the Whirlwind making the 10 miles in the shortest time, although unable to cut the lead of the Enterprise more than a few seconds. The Yankee drew up slightly on the Weetamoe, but was still 3m. ¾s. astern at the mark.

The Weetamoe tried to carry a spinnaker on the third leg, another broad reach; but the wind was too far ahead, and it was smothered after five minutes. The Whirlwind boomed out her pole, but finally decided to rely on the genoe. On this leg it was the head boats that picked up better airs, the Weetamoe making the best time in the last 10 miles, and the Whirlwind the slowest.

At one time during the afternoon the wind gauge on the committee tug registered 12 knots; but the average was about 8 knots, while it held true from the southwest throughout. As the Weetamoe swept across the line with her record intact and six races to her credit in 10 days, the breeze was blowing about 9 knots.

The series will end on July 19, after which the Weetamoe and Enterprise will go to Bristol, the Whirlwind to City Island, while the Yankee will refit at this port. The summary:

EIGHTH OBSERVATION RACE—COURSE 30 MILES TRIANGULAR—WIND LIGHT TO MODERATE

First Pair

	H.	M.	S.
Weetamoe—George Nichols, et al.	3	26	44
Yankee—J. S. Lawrence, et al.	3	30	50
First Leg—a Beat			
Weetamoe	1	36	20
Yankee	1	40	15
Second Leg—a Reach			
Weetamoe		51	33
Yankee		51	12
Third Leg—a Reach			
Weetamoe		58	51
Yankee		59	23

Second Pair

	H	M	S
Enterprise—W. W. Aldrich, et al.	3	17	31
Whirlwind—L. K. Thorne, et al.	3	23	42
First Leg			
Enterprise	1	27	30
Whirlwind	1	31	20
Second Leg			
Enterprise		50	05
Whirlwind		49	58
Third Leg			
Enterprise		59	56
Whirlwind	1	02	24

ATHLETICS WIN AGAINST CHICAGO

Senators Divide With Indians—Detroit and New York Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	59	29	.670
Washington	55	30	.647
New York	50	35	.588
Cleveland	43	43	.500
Detroit	41	48	.461
Chicago	32	51	.386
St. Louis	32	54	.372
Boston	31	53	.369

RESULTS JULY 16

Detroit 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 14, Chicago 7.
Washington 10, Cleveland 4.
Cleveland 13, Washington 6.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.

Heavy hitting by the Philadelphia Athletics enabled them to defeat the Chicago White Sox in Chicago, July 16, and retain their hold on first place. Washington Senators, second-place club and almost too close to the Athletics in the standing for the latter's comfort, divided games with Cleveland.

The Athletics started their pitching ace, Bob Grove, but he was no problem at all for the White Sox and his retirement came at the conclusion of the second inning when the home team had scored three runs and had totaled six hits. The A's did their best work in the first two and last two innings, scoring nine runs in the first two and five more in the last two, to win by the score of 14 to 7. Each team made 15 hits and Bing Miller led the winners at bat with two doubles and two singles in five times up. Watwood, Chicago first baseman, had a perfect day at bat with four hits in four times up, two singles, a double and a home run.

Washington took the first game in Cleveland, 10 to 4, with Crowder pitching and having things pretty much his own way. It was his sixth victory in eight starts with the Senators this season. The Senators made 16 hits. Milburn Shoffner, former Jersey City star, pitched the Indians to an easy win in the second game, and until the ninth inning the Senators were unable to score. Averill, Cleveland centerfielder, was the hitter of the day, with four in the second game, three singles and a homer.

A real pitchers' battle took place in St. Louis, with Ed Wells of the New York Yankees having the better of Wallie Stewart, St. Louis Browns' pitcher, and both left-handers. Wells held the Browns to five hits and one run and Stewart held the Yankees to seven hits and two runs. The two New York runs were the result of home runs by Gehrig and Harry Rice. It was No. 24 for the season for Gehrig. Ruth did not play.

Out in Detroit the Tigers were just able to stave off the Red Sox by a score of 3 to 2. Whitehill started pitching for Detroit and for seven innings he held the Red Sox in his hand, but in the eighth the visitors solved his offerings and scored two runs, and after starting the ninth he was removed. The Red Sox got two men on base, but were unable to bring in the tying run. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	14	15	1
Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	7	15	1

Batteries—Grove, Shores and Cochrane; Lyons, McKain and Crouse. Winning pitcher—Shores. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Moriarty, McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 2m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	10	16	1
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	9	3

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Miller, Jablonowski, Brown and Sprinz. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 3m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	3	1	5	0	4	0	0	x	13	13	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	9	2

Batteries—Shoffner and Myatt; Hadley, Burke, Child and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—2h.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Wells and Bengough. Hargrave; Stewart and Ferrell. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 43m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	x	3	9	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Whitehill, Herring, Uhle and Desautels; Russell, Smith and Berry. Winning pitcher—Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Geisel, Connolly and Campbell. Time—2h. 2m.

MRS. WATSON BREAKS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Mrs. H. R. Watson of the Hoosic-Whisick Club established a new women's record for the Tedesco Country Club July 16, when she turned in a card of 82. This was two strokes better than the record made by Miss Dorothy Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club the previous day. Mrs. Watson was playing in a fourball match with Josephine Griffith, also of Hoosic-Whisick, and they defeated Mrs. C. E. Deland and Lillian Morrill, Brae Burn Country Club, 2 up.

WRIGHT LEADS QUALIFIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass.—Fred J. Wright of the Albemarle Golf Club and defending champion, led the qualifiers in the annual Massachusetts state amateur golf championship tournament at the links of the Salem Country Club, July 16, with a card of 150. This was one stroke better than the card turned in by W. O. Blaney of the Brae Burn Country Club. It required a card of 163 to qualify for championship match play.

BROOKLYN AND CHICAGO DIVIDE

Cubs Unable to Lessen Margin—Phillies End Losing Streak by Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	49	31	.613
Chicago	48	36	.571
New York	43	38	.531
St. Louis	41	38	.519
Boston	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	38	44	.463
Cincinnati	36	44	.450
Philadelphia	28	49	.364

RESULTS JULY 16

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 5.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 8, New York 1.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 5.

Even if Brooklyn should lose the remaining three games of its series with the Chicago Cubs, it will retain first place. That much was settled when the Robins won one of the two games with the Cubs in the doubleheader July 16 at Brooklyn. The league leaders were three games out in front at the start of the Cub invasion and after losing the first encounter, 6 to 4, they won the second, 5 to 3, before a capacity crowd of 31,000 at Ebbets Field.

Great pitching on the part of Pat Malone won the first game for the Cubs. He held the hard-hitting Brooklyn batters to five hits and was not scored on until the sixth inning. The Cubs made 10 hits and their big innings were the first and eighth. In the second contest it was Brooklyn that received the good pitching with the veteran Luque in the box. Luque held Chicago to nine hits and the first Cub score was a home run by Riggs Stephenson, but at that time Brooklyn led, 5 to 0. The Robins collected 13 hits off the deliveries of Root and Shealy, one of which was a home run by Glenn Wright, shortstop, his fourth in three days. Hartnett also contributed a home run to the excitement to start the Cubs' eighth inning.

The New York Giants were soundly defeated by the suprising Cincinnati Reds who have been on the winning side of many games of late. Red Lucas pitched for the Reds and the final score was 8 to 1. The Giants started Chaplin and then called upon Genewich, but the Reds scored five runs and 10 hits against Chaplin and five hits and three runs against Genewich. Either Lucas pitched superbly or the Giants were in poor form for it is seldom that a team gets only one run out of 11 hits in a game. It was the third and deciding affair of the series between the two at the Polo Grounds.

Pittsburgh divided a doubleheader with the Braves at Boston and only a thrilling rally aided by good fortune gave the home team the first encounter. The veteran Tom Zachary pitched good ball in the winning game but his support was below standard. Trailing one run in the last of the ninth Welsh doubled only to be caught off second base when Gowdy made two poor attempts to bunt with Welsh starting for third both occasions and being unable to get back the second. Rollings was sent up to the plate for Gowdy with the count two strikes and no balls. He singled on the first ball pitched and then Maguire tripled and scored when the throw to third was deflected to the grandstand from his head. Although Meine was often in difficulties in the second game he pitched the Pirates to victory, 9 to 5. There were four home runs during the day, Bool hitting one in the first contest and Grantham and Comorosky following each other in the fourth inning of the second game with homers, all for the Pirates, while Wally Berger, favored Braves' outfielder, hit his twenty-fifth with one on in the fifth inning of the second game.

After losing five straight ball games the Phillies rose with might in their own park and pounded out a 10-to-5 victory against the St. Louis Cardinals. Hurst and Watkins hit home runs. Hurst's came with two on base in the fourth inning to clinch the game. Collins pitched for the winners and lasted the nine innings easily.

AT BROOKLYN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	10	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	5	0

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Moss and Deberry. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	x	5	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Luque and Lopez; Root, Shealy and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—1h. 50m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	8	15	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	0

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Chaplin Genewich and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Chaplin. Umpires—Quigley, Scott and Pfirman. Time—2h. 17m.

AT BOSTON

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	10	5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	5	1

Batteries—Zachary and Cronin, Gowdy; Kremer and Bool. Umpires—Rigler, Jorda and McGrew. Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	9	9	1
Boston	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	13	1

Batteries—Meine and Bool; Sherdel, Brandt, Cunningham, Frankhouse and Cronin, Gowdy, Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Jorda, McGrew and Rigler. Time—2h. 5m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	4	5	0	0	1	0	x	10	12	3
St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	9	1

Batteries—Collins and Rensa; Rhem, Grabowski and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Clarke. Time—1h. 52m.

SWEETSER WINS SWEETSER CUP

HARRISON, N. Y. (AP)—Jess W. Sweetser July 16 won the golf tournament named in his honor, turning in a card of 218 for 54 holes of play in the Jess Sweetser Victory Cup competition at the Green Meadow Country Club. J. Wood Platt of Philadelphia finished second, only one stroke back of the champion, while Sidney Noyes Jr. of Ardsley-on-Hudson took third with a score of 221.

CHILE DEFEATS MEXICO

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Chile defeated Mexico, 3 to 0, July 16 in the world's championship soccer competition here. The Chileans scored one goal in the first half and two in the second.

WYKOFF BREAKS TRAINING

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Frank C. Wykoff, brilliant University of Southern California sprinter, will not participate in the international track meet in Chicago nor in the National A. A. U. championship at Pittsburgh. Wykoff today broke training.

Sanford Shows Up Well in the Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE—The second of the informal round-robin matches to try out the various candidates for the United States polo team to oppose the British team next September, at the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, July 16, was nearly as inconclusive as the first, with none of the various combinations proving definite superiority over the others.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the United States team, had been originally listed among the players, but decided to remain out of play for another week, pending the start of the official test matches at Sands Point July 20. So various shifts were made, and the result left the situation still up in the air as to the arrangement likely to develop the best team work for the matches next September. As a matter of fact, practically every position has three or four candidates of equal individual skill, and the real problem for the selection committee, of which the younger Hitchcock is also chairman, is to get the best team together out of the abundant material.

Stephen Sanford, at No. 1 for the Blue team, and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. at back for the White team, made their first appearances in the test matches, and both individually, and in the case of Sanford, as a team player, showed fine performances. Sanford scored six of the 14 goals for his team, with considerable assistance from Eric C. Pedley, who dropped back to No. 3 for the nonce, and between them they and their combination, which had the elder Hopping, E. W. and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. as the balance of the four, scored the best and showed the best combinations of any of the three teams.

The Blue team encountered the White team, composed of H. E. Talbott Jr., G. H. Bostwick, E. A. S. Hopping, the son, and Boeseke, in the first game, and running up a lead of 4 goals to 0 in the initial chukker, held this advantage to the end, winning by a score of 10 to 4.

But the two remaining games were closely fought, and the second, in which the Blues, as winners of the first game, encountered the Reds, with W. Averill Harriman, F. W. C. Guest and the two new stars of Yale—Stewart B. Iglehart and J. C. Rathborne—resulted in a tie, 4 to 4.

BLUES	WHITES
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 2—E. W. Hopping	G. H. Bostwick
No. 3—E. C. Pedley	E. A. S. Hopping
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Blues 10, Whites 4. Goals—Sanford 4, E. W. Hopping 3, Pedley 2, Strawbridge for Blues; Talbott 3, Bostwick for Whites. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

BLUES	REDS
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 2—E. W. Hopping	F. W. C. Guest
No. 3—E. C. Pedley	S. B. Iglehart
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Blues 4, Reds 4. Goals—Sanford 2, Pedley, Strawbridge for Blues; Harriman 2, Guest 2 for Reds. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

BLUES	WHITES
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 2—E. C. Pedley	G. H. Bostwick
No. 3—E. W. Hopping	E. A. S. Hopping
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Blues 10, Whites 4. Goals—Sanford 4, E. W. Hopping 3, Pedley 2, Strawbridge for Blues; Talbott 3, Bostwick for Whites. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

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THE HOME FORUM

His Typewriter Soliloquizes

..... ZXXZ ZX () %** 397425 () ZXQ ! ?.

HE IS drowsy, this warm summer afternoon. His thoughts are wool-gathering. For the last five minutes he has not turned out a single presentable sentence. As nearly as I can guess, he must be listening to the wood thrush that is singing among the hemlocks far down the clove, and the song has drawn his thoughts away into other times and places. Yet he ought to know by this time that wood thrushes and essay writing are not easily combined. He does know it; but perhaps he thinks that thrushes are more important than essays. That would be like him.

ZX ZX YY. ??

It is becoming clear that if any essay whatever is to be written today I shall have to do it alone. There will be no help from him, gazing idly out of the cabin window and allowing his fancies to wander at the call of a bird. This is a mood that comes often upon him, and more frequently than ever it has come during these last few days, since he moved into his new-built cabin in the heart of the woods. I hope he enjoys his idleness, but what I know is that it produces no copy.

Well, then, if I must I can! So many times in the past I have collaborated with him, and I have had so many hundreds of essays written upon me—why should I not say *by* me?—that now I must certainly have the hang of the thing. Easy enough it is to write an essay, once you have acquired the knack. I can do it alone, and I will. XZ XZ. !!

The greater part of what I shall have to say will be about him, because he is what I know most about. During the last sixteen years he has confided to me, more than to any other creature, his hopes and anxieties, his knowledge and ignorance, most of his wisdom and too much of his folly. When he is indignant, he comes to me and sets all my keys a-clatter. When he is ecstatic he makes them sing, and when he is lonely they talk to him. And so I know a good deal about this man—almost as much as he knows himself.

Take, to begin with, the strange inequalities and inconsistencies of his writing. I do not mean his self-contradictions, which must be obvious to everyone, but rather the ways he has of getting words down on paper. One day, or perhaps for a week together, the words seem to spill from his fingers faster than he can punch the keys, and I grow perceptibly warm with the effort of recording them. No doubt it is the loud song of rejoicing that I sing at such times of thought-harvest that has suggested to him the affectionate name by which he sometimes calls me—"the threshing machine." But then a day will come, or it may be a full week, when his fingers seem to have not a single word in them. He pecks at me listlessly for a few minutes at a time and then gazes out of the window for half an hour, or perhaps falls to feeding me oil that I do not need or want, or provides me with an unnecessary new ribbon—anything to stave off the hopeless effort at finding words. What it is that brings these wordless days I have not the faintest guess; nor, I think, has he. And neither do we know what brings the wordy days, when we get our harvests in.

This curious trick of his I have observed, however: when the words are falling thick and fast upon me, he is all the time talking the same words aloud to himself, as though he were testing them by the ear before he wrote them down. (Probably this is the chief reason why he does not like to have anyone in the room with him while he is writing, although he can write when he has to in the midst of noise and crowds.) I have satisfied myself, in fact, that he writes by ear—that is to say, that he imagines spoken words—and that prose rhythms, prose cadences, harmonies of vowel and consonant, are of the utmost importance to him. Never does he feel satisfied when he has found words that merely name his meaning or convey it barely; he must find words that will imitate that meaning, that will suggest its subtler nuances. Ten thousand times at least I have known his fingers to pause between two sentences, even between two phrases of a sentence, while he talked to himself, turning over this form of words and that upon the tongue until he found the exact expression for which he was fumbling. And when I say the *exact* expression, I mean the one that not only made his thought clear but suggested his attitude toward the thought at the same time. For this also I have found out about him—a thing that he might not care to confess, but which I have no scruples against revealing: he is a man who feels with his thoughts and thinks with his emotions. An emotion is a thought to him, and a thought is a feeling. When he writes, he tries to express the full complexity of his topic, whether gay or serious, as he sees it. And I believe that this is the reason why writing is so hard for him. He might not wish me to say so, for he certainly goes to great trouble to make it seem easy, but the fact is that writing, for him, is toil.

Oh, a happy toil, no doubt. A joyous labor. And yet I hardly think he has ever decided whether he loves writing or abhors it. Perhaps he does both. On one of his good days, when the words he intones and chants are strewn down upon me like leaves in autumn, when there is no pause in their fast, thick coming and he composes as fluently as though he were reading from a book, then certainly he loves to write. And even on a day dull and sluggish, a wordless day, there may come to him a letter from someone who has read this or that bit of our joint composition, and then at least he is glad to have written something in the past, although he may despair of ever writing again.

Such labors as we have seen together, he and I! They began, I remember, just sixteen years ago, when he purchased me in Boston and took me up into a New Hampshire village, there to beat out a little book about Shakespeare. And how that book, my first one, put me through my paces! How it tried my brackets and arabic numerals and asterisks! And then, such travels as we have had—up and down and across America, eight or ten times across the Atlantic, tossing, jolting and tumbling together. In and out of pensions and hotels and inns and lodging houses and railway carriages and steamers I have gone, and never have I been left behind, though sticks and hats and bags and umbrellas innumerable times have been forgotten. And this last lodging of all, this quiet cabin in the woods round which the wood thrushes sing all day among the rustling leaves, is the most to my liking. If I could have my own way, or if my wishes in the matter were even to be consulted, we should not leave this place again, even for that garden house on the hill above Oxford that has sheltered us in recent summers. But wherever he goes I shall be content to go. We belong together, he and I. A companionship that has lasted for sixteen years is not to be lightly broken.

Not long ago he decided that I had earned a rest, and purchased a new typewriter with the same name upon it as that which I once bore—long since obliterated by his flying fingers. Well, this new machine, resplendent in green paint and equipped with any number of novel devices that had not been thought of in my time, was brought home and placed upon his writing table. He did his best to like it. He tried to pretend that the new gadgets were improvements—if only he could find out what they were for. He practiced faithfully, using a touch system unknown to me, and at last was able to write "Now is the time for every good man to come to the aid of his party" in not much more than twice the time he and I take for that sentence. But could he say anything on that gaudy green upstart? He could not. Could he make anybody laugh? Not even smile. Could he be learned on it? Only pedantic. Could he be wise? Merely wiseacreish. Well, he soon saw that it takes more than green paint and a clutter of useless "selling points" to make a good typewriter. In the meantime I had had my vacation, short but sufficient, and it now seems likely that he and I will click along together to the end of the very last chapter. I know his ways and he knows mine. For example, I have long been aware that he hits my keys about three times as hard as there is any need of doing, and he knows that my "a" and my "p" are not quite so nimble as they once were; but such things are of no importance between friends.

One thing he has not guessed about me—that I can write an essay all by myself; and I fancy that he will be somewhat surprised and pleased when he returns from his journey with the wood thrush. An essay of my own! No shining contraption fresh from the shop would even attempt such a thing.—

XX YY ZZ.

(Substituting for O. S., *in absentia*.)

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Between Trains

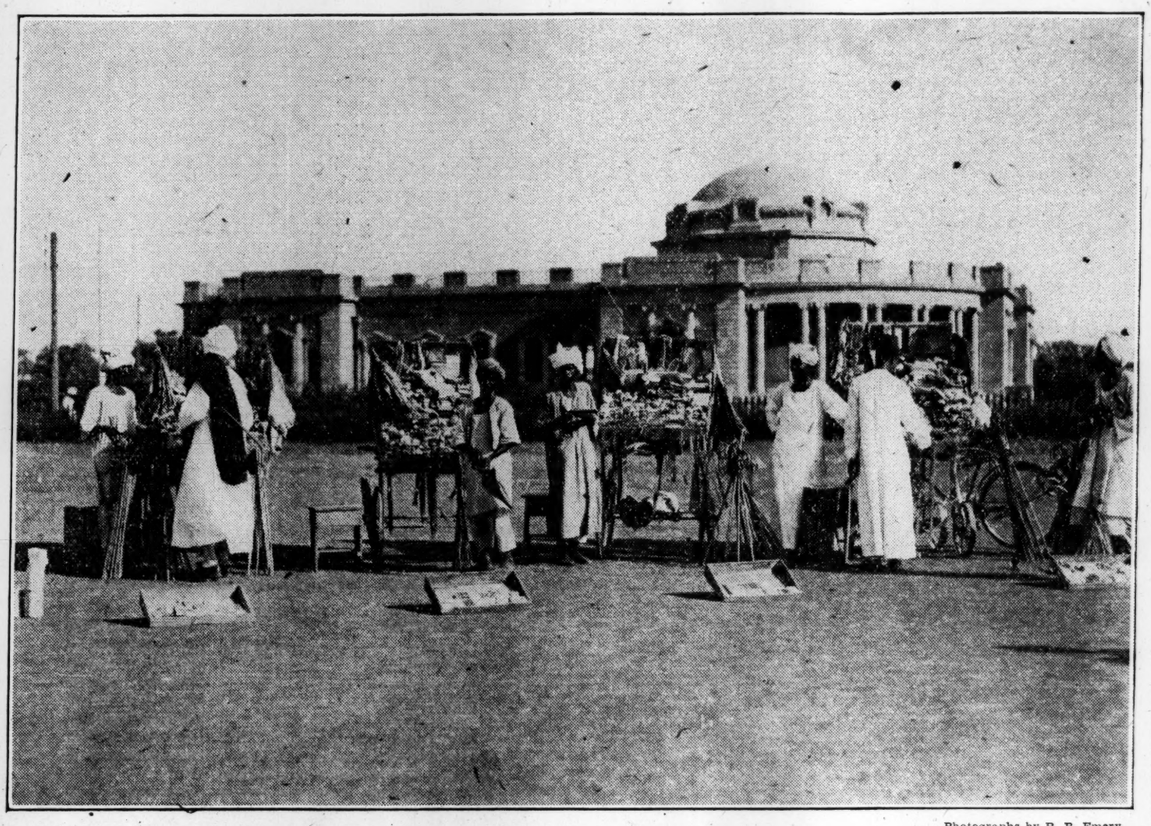
PRIOR to the departure of each train from Khartoum there appears within the station inclosure a row of light wheeled stalls, each laden with knick-knacks calculated to catch the eye (and the money) of the native traveler. As in many cases the travelers are going to small isolated villages well out of the reach of shops these stall-keepers do a good business in last minute sales of colorful or glittering objects purchased as presents or for the satisfaction of the purchaser's own fancy.

Appearing at least an hour before the train is scheduled to depart, the stall keepers wheel their vehicles into an orderly row, take out the stools or boxes which will enable them to reach their highest hung wares and prepare to do business.

The wares are even more varied than the customers. Walking sticks of cane or amber-colored hippopotamus hide are popular and find a ready sale amongst the better class of customers, those who can sport a clean white robe (or Galabieh) and a white "Imma" or a tasseled "Tarbush." These, too, are the people who buy the glistening steel watch chains and razors from Germany, the sunshades from Italy, the cheap and powerful scents from France or England, the gaudy little mirrors or highly colored cotton handkerchiefs from Japan. The gaunt, fierce-looking Arab who follows, gazes long at the array and after fingering most of the wares purchases beads and perfume. These are taken into the shade and carefully tucked away into the soft tanned goatskin which forms his luggage. From this they will emerge perhaps weeks later in some small hamlet many miles from the railway there to delight the hearts of his womenfolk.

Perhaps the most peculiar customers at the stalls are the Fellata people who, with their collection of gourd containers and cooking utensils may be taking a short railway trip over the first stage of a long journey afoot into Nigeria or French Sudan. The spending of a few small coins with these people is a weighty matter and many are the beads, glass bangles or cotton stuffs which will be rejected before the final choice is made.

Eventually the last hurried customer dashes up to make his purchase, and the train pulls out. The stools are loaded up and the stalls are trundled away to some favored central spot where the keeper can recline in the shade and await the next day when the train will call him to the station.



Stalls in Khartoum Railway Station

Photographs by R. B. Emery

Thames—Upper Reaches

River, I would that I could paint you
And the lands through which you flow,
My paint box would hardly hold the coloring,
The wealth of imagery, to do it.

So I would robe you, river,
In such soft, caressing loveliness
That jewel-worth, reflecting other worlds,
You would enmesh in net of beauty
All the seasons' loveliness in turn,
And whisper joy, and power, and lovesome memories:—

Paint you running swiftly as a child,
In haste to overtake tomorrow,
Or, wide and dignified, meandering
As slowly as the soft spring day
Through emerald meadowland, starred gold with buttercup,

Past dull red hamlet,
Ruined abbey drowsing in the sunlight,
Or watermill stood lazily mid bower of trees;

Paint you crystal in the winter,
Reflecting tree boughs still and russet
Holding awesome tryst with winter
Under bare and hanging tree boughs;

Paint you laughing, dancing, through the weir in flood tide,
Green with buds along your border,
Or whipped to million studs of silver
By a million pin-point raindrops;

Paint you bride of summer dawning,
Hid in veil of misty silver
Dew-crowned with diamonds,
Each blade of grass,
Each tree bough your attendant;

Paint you stained deep gold in autumn,
Dreaming in a spell of beauty,
Clad in opal quiet of morning,
Clad in amber glow of evening.

Thus and thus I would paint you, river,
Each one in turn,
And hang my paintings in a spacious chamber,
With wide-flung doors,
For all to see.

MABEL A. BEEKEN.

The Valley of the San Joaquin

Summer comes dancing across a million fertile acres, flinging scarfs of gold and green like laughter in the sun; green leaves of orchards, vineyards, trees, alfalfa sweet; gold halves of peaches upturned to the sun, drying grapes. Gardens blaze with petunias, pinks and candytuft, with hollyhocks and marigolds and Canterbury bells. Slim poplars with tinkling leaves like falling rain, line many a country lane. There are avenues of oleanders, with clouds of fragrant blossoms perfuming the warm air. Miles and miles of cool canals flow swiftly through the land, whispering, gurgling, laving the willows that peer over the banks into the green depths below.

Mystery, beauty, stirring romance are in the songs of the canals of the San Joaquin. Land where emerald vineyards dream, once lay arid, parched, a desert waste. These desert wastes echoed to the stormy hoofbeats of wild ponies, felt the timid footfall of the antelope. With the coming of the first settlers the ponies vanished; the graceful antelopes drifted down from the foothills for a few brief seasons, then were seen no more. Cradled between the snow-capped Sierras and the picturesque Coast Range lay the valley of the San Joaquin, a sleeping giant, wanting only the magic of water to transform it into a paradise of beauty, an agricultural empire. A dreamer came. The vast unbroken sweep of level plains, the mighty river from which the valley receives its name, filled him with visions.

So with horses and plows and a hundred stalwart men, there was completed in the year of the Centennial the first of the valley's great canals, christened, "The Seventy Six." Now, a million glowing acres green and gold beneath the sun, trees, trees everywhere.

In those pioneering days there was scant leisure for gardens; but it was the custom for each rancher to surround his cottage home with a small grove of cottonwoods or elms. Today, as one drives through the valley in his motor on a smooth paved road, in every direction one encounters these gracious trees. Like great shadowy birds they lean heavenward in poignant beauty.

"Here is gold to labor for."

Singing in the Dark

Last night, through the darkness,
I heard the call
Of birds flying overhead;
And they sent me a message of faith
and trust,
As swift through the night they sped.

Are you singing,
And winging your way through the
dark,—
The darkness of pain and fear?
Are you singing through sorrow
And clouds of doubt,
Knowing the mists will clear?

Do you sing of the wonder
And joy of the road?
Of the Truth that is ever nigh?
Do you know that God loves you,
And points the way
As birds through the trackless sky?

E. M. GOSS.

John Quincy Adams Dines Out

How different the social requirements of the society to which American Main Street had sent him was from that of that thoroughfare itself may be glimpsed in an account of a dinner at the French Ambassador's (in St. Petersburg) which he wrote to his mother as a sample of what all were like. As a glance backward into a society now gone for good, the description may be quoted at perhaps undue length. "At half past four," he wrote, "I went to the ambassador's hotel, at the outer door of which stood the porter, or Swiss, in full dressed livery, deeply bordered with gold lace, a three-cornered hat, also gold laced, a broad girdle of cloth passing over from the right shoulder to the left side, a large thick staff about five feet long, and headed with silver. He opened the folding doors and I stepped from my carriage into the house. As my style here is altogether republican, I went only in a chariot and four, attended by two footmen in livery, and driven by a coachman on the carriage box, and a postilion, between boy and man, on the right side horse of the leading pair. My own footmen followed me about half the way up the stairs, when I threw off and gave them my shoop, a large outside fur garment, fit only for wearing in a carriage. . . . On the steps of the staircase stood a line of twenty footmen, reaching from the bottom to the top of the stairs, all in the same livery as the Swiss, excepting the girdle, staff and hat, and in silk stockings instead of boots. They stand there from the time the company begins to come, until all the guests are arrived. They stand like so many statues, and are there merely for the magnificence of the show. At the top of the staircase, at the folding doors of the first antichamber, stood two chasseurs with pea green liveries, as deeply laced with silver as those of the footmen with gold, and with each a hanger suspended at the thigh by a leathern baldric passing over the shoulder. These like the Swiss were in boots. In the second antichamber was a line of eight upper servants, above the rank of footmen and chasseurs, in uniform dresses embroidered in gold, but of the same colors with the liveries. They were all in silk stockings, and stood like the footmen, merely to be seen by the company. In the third antichamber the guests were received by the Ambassador's secretaries and by the French consul. The Ambassador himself stood in the saloon, near the door of entrance, both folds of which were wide open, and there received and returned the salutations of each guest as he arrived." It is not necessary to follow the further description of the dinner itself, of the beautiful damask, the magnificent service of Sèvres porcelain, the French cooking. . . . The difficulties of a Minister and a high-spirited proud gentleman who was forced by his position to live in such a society and yet who was determined to live within his total income, official and private of a few thousand dollars a year, are obvious enough.—JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, in "The Adams Family."

The Ninepenny Fidil

My father and mother were Irish,
And I am Irish, too;
I bought a wee fidil for ninepence,
And it is Irish, too.
I'm up in the morning early
To meet the dawn of day,
And to the lintwhite's piping
The many's the tune I play.

One pleasant eve in June time
I met a lochrie-man;
His face and hands were weazen,
His height was not a span.
He boored me for my fidil—
"You know," says he, "like you,
My father and mother were Irish,
And I am Irish, too!" . . .

He gave me back my fidil,
My fidil-stick also,
And, stepping like a mayboy,
He jumped the Leargaidh Knowe.
I never saw him after,
Nor met his gentle kind;
But, whiles, I think I hear him
A-wheening in the wind!

My father and mother were Irish,
And I am Irish, too;
I bought a wee fidil for ninepence,
And it is Irish, too.
I'm up in the morning early
To meet the dawn of day,
And to the lintwhite's piping
The many's the tune I play.

—JOSEPH CAMPBELL, in "The Mountainy Singer."

Birds at Breakfast Time

Birds warm to idlers better than to the important people who bustle along the road and trail with a preoccupied expression on their faces. We had a substantial breakfast that morning. . . . But the birds singing in the tree tops, swinging in the sunshine, and calling to one another in clear tones drew us away from our meal more than once. Most of them were birds with which we were familiar, either by plumage or song. The chickadees, kinglets, juncos, blackpoll warblers and Canadian nut-hatches we knew, without being any the less interested in them. But the others, whose volatile songs rang out in clear tones, brought us to the opera glasses and at times led us a quiet chase around camp. They were purple finches and American crossbills, common enough to mountain tops in New England; but the crossbills particularly, who made nothing of flying close over our heads, were to us something in the nature of a novelty. So keyed up were we to the chances of seeing rare birds that when a hairy woodpecker started drumming fifty feet up on a dead tree we were determined to make him out one of the less common three-toed woodpeckers. Fortunately he remained some time in one place, leisurely spreading out one wing and then the other, giving us ample opportunity to identify him by the book. Being in search of the truth, no matter at what cost to human vanity, we abandoned the quest for three-toed woodpeckers. In amateur ornithology the will to believe ranks high. When birds are so numerous and elusive as they are in New England, and can be identified positively only by tiny markings, the ambitious amateur with more enthusiasm than judgment has no difficulty in compiling impressive lists of rare birds seen in the most unlikely places. For although he is not sure that he has seen a Bohemian waxwing, neither is he sure that he has not. When the amateur returns with less remarkable bird lists, his honour as well as his knowledge of birds has improved.—J. BROOKS ATKINSON, in "Skyline Promenades, A Potpourri."

The Healing Word

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE song, or sustained descant, of Moses in the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy there is a passage which expresses most comfortingly and with rare beauty the effect of the healing Word: "My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass." And the explanation of this effect is given in the words, "Because I will publish the name of the Lord: ascribe ye greatness unto our God." Such was the exalted realization of his mission which the great leader of the early Israelites had!

He who had led Jethro's sheep along the desert ways, and had afterward shepherded his wayward human flock through the wilderness, must well have known the refreshment that follows when dew distills and small rain falls. Doubtless the long march of migration often led over arid plains, and his people complained bitterly for lack of water. And so from his own nomadic shepherd experience he drew his simple imagery, through which to bring home to his people the comfort and strength to be drawn from acknowledging the beneficent grace, all-presence, and all-power of God, Spirit. Had not this power sustained them, guided them, notwithstanding their many lapses into doubting and ingratitude, and mercifully drawn them forward again toward the promised land of peace and abundance? Had not his own faith in the divine power enabled him to draw water from the rock? He sang both from deep experience of the human need and from the mighty certitude of the divine power and willingness to meet that need. And so he lived to publish the name, the beneficent nature and omnipotence, of God, and to exhort his followers to ascribe all blessings and all power to the one divine source.

Many a student of Christian Science can look back to the days when life seemed very dark and no path appeared through the waste of suffering or sinfulness, but only baffling limitation in every direction. Then, when by some blessed circumstance the message of Christian Science was brought to them, they heard doctrine that did indeed drop as the rain upon their withered hopes; that fell as tenderly as small rain, causing a freshening of faded aspiration, a quickening of all the impulses that strengthen and sustain true existence. Divine Love's message fell softly, as falls the freshening, fine rain, not as a torrent too strong for those prone in weakness and despair. The practitioner of Christian Science speaks with strengthening assurance because he knows that his purpose is to ascribe greatness to divine power, to unfold the nature of infinite good, and to prove that it is real, available. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes of it thus (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 367): "The infinite Truth of the Christ-cure has come to this age through a 'still, small voice,' through silent utterances and divine anointing which quicken and increase the beneficial effects of Christianity."

Before he passed beyond the earth-scene of his mission, the great healer and Saviour of mankind promised his followers that he would not leave them comfortless. "I will pray the Father," he tenderly assured them, "and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth." Mrs. Eddy has made plain the way for all to accept the fulfillment of this promise, for by discovering the truth of Spirit she discovered "the Spirit of truth." She discerned that the acknowledgment of the infinitude of Spirit, good, must ultimately annul every claim of matter and the evils attendant thereon—all its pretensions to identity, power, prestige, substance, or intelligence. As one accepts the logic of this reasoning and allows it to control every circumstance and condition, he finds, little by little, such proofs of its truth that he knows it to be in very fact the promised universal Comforter.

The understanding and acknowledgment of the supremacy of good can annul the misleading superstitions of material sense and bring untold blessings today, as it did when the Master healed those who sought the Christ, replacing their sufferings with health, purity, and praise to God. In accord with his sacred promise "the Spirit of truth," the truth of Spirit, is at work today; and when it is clearly understood and faithfully applied it heals and redeems mankind.

Oak Woods

"Oak branches are all elbows," wrote Juliana Horatia Ewing, in a delightful story of childhood days; and even a casual glance at an oak tree will be sufficient to show you how true this is. The tall young oaks, with stems which, for all their slenderness, are already roughly ribbed, their gray bark tough against the winter storms, stand like slim youths in golden green jackets, each with his arms pushing out further to make elbow room for himself, there, high up, where the crowding seems greatest. Down below there is plenty of space for roots, under the grasses and wild flowers. Honeysuckle pushes up through the hedgerow, and wild roses wave lovely blossomy sprays in the breeze; whilst along the path grow a tangle of wild geranium and speedwell, buttercups and bugloss.

The big oaks, with their broad shoulders, have no need any longer to push, they have already made a sufficient space for themselves, their magnificent girth of trunk, and tufted crowns. Widely embracing are their arm branches, always with a tendency toward angular rather than curved outline, reaching outward and upward to the pointing finger-ends of their twigs closely tufted with serrated leaflets. It is only the young oaks in the wood who jostle each other in a friendly way. The sound of the wind in their leaves almost seems to say, "I'm pushing, you're pushing, let's all push together!" and then a prolonged rustle of suppressed laughter! The oaks are friendly fellows, like hearty, good-natured, country lads, strong and tough, with none of the dainty elegance of the silvery birches, or the stately majesty of the beeches, or the lofty pride of the noble firs.

And the light seems gayer, warmer in an oak wood; more golden. The foliage takes on a tinge of gold, and the light through it is a tangle of sunbeams, like bright tinsel thread woven into green damask; or the twinkling spangles on the robe of a dancing wood fairy. The sunshine calls to you from the oak wood; its beams hover, dancing and fluttering up above among the leafy boughs. The whole wood seems a-flicker with rays of golden amber and the low hum of bees is heard in a drowsy undertone. The sunshine flickers and dances afresh till it seems like the quivering points of innumerable tiny golden stars peeping down out of the sky, into the green and leafy heart of the oak wood.

Bayard Taylor

"And where now, Bayard, will thy
footsteps tend?"
My sister asked our guest one winter's day.
Smiling he answered in the Friends' sweet way
Common to both: "Wherever thou shalt send!
What wouldst thou have me see for thee?" She laughed,
Her dark eyes dancing in the wood-fire's glow:
"Loffoden isles, the Kilpis, and the low
Unsetting sun on Finmark's fishing-craft."
"All these and more I soon shall see for thee!"
He answered cheerily: and he kept his pledge
On Lapland's snows, the North Cape's windy wedge,
And Tromsö freezing in its winter sea.
He went and came. . . .

He brought us wonders of the new and old;
We shared all climes with him. The Arab's tent
To him its story-telling secret lent,
And, pleased, we listened to the tales he told.
His task beguiled with songs that shall endure,
In manly, honest thoroughness he wrought;
From humble home-lays to the heights of thought
Slowly he climbed, but every step was sure.

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, "Poems."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BULLS APPEAR DETERMINED TO HOLD CONTROL

Operations for Advance in Stock Market Pressed Forward With Vigor

NEW YORK (AP)—Ambitious bullish operations were pressed forward aggressively in today's stock market, although further flurries of profit-taking hampered the proceedings at times.

The bull leadership displayed no impairment of confidence, although its following appeared rather uneasy and not averse to deserting the cause at the first sign of difficulty.

With business news still failing to show anything conclusive about the expected, or hoped for, recovery, several commission houses advised their clients to take profits and await reactions before doing further buying.

The market was subjected to considerable selling in the first half-hour, but it was well absorbed, and during the next few hours of trading, the list showed considerable buoyancy, as pool favorites were briskly worked higher.

The market turned dull during the early afternoon, and further profit taking appeared, but an upturn in the wheat market at that time, reflecting reports of rust in Manitoba, was a stabilizing development.

Corporate news was a little less pleasing than it has been for the last few days, when a few large corporations published favorable earnings statements. Among those today were Purity Bakeries, showing net equal to $3 a share during the first 28 weeks of the year, as reduced from $3.45 in the corresponding period a year ago, and Mathieson Alkali, with 81 cents a share in the June quarter, as reduced from 96 cents.

David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation, was mildly optimistic. He said the report of Wednesday for the first half year would not offer much encouragement, but explained "the radio industry has passed through a very trying stage, and it is just about able now to sense the turn toward improved conditions."

The six months' report of power consumption issued by National Electric Light Association was interpreted favorably to manufacturers of small electrical appliances. Household consumption showed a gain of 18.7 per cent over last year, and small business concerns 6.8 per cent. Large industrial users, however, took 2.2 per cent less, and the gain for the entire consumption was only 1.7 per cent, considerably less than normal.

Oil News Encouraging

News from the oil industry was again pleasing with Texas producers agreeing to further reductions, and the Sinclair-Erie merger negotiations, which may include disposal of holdings in Sinclair Pipeline to Standard Oil of Indiana, understood to be progressing.

The utilities encountered some pressure, perhaps in reflection of the power consumption report. Electric Power & Light, Pacific Lighting and Public Service of New Jersey sold off a point or two. Such important shares as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Electric, Radio and Standard Oil of New York sold off a point or so at times, but were firmly supported on slight sags.

The amusements were well bought, Loews and Fox rising 2 points or more. Vanadium was again a popular trading favorite, going up about 3 points. Wrigley, one of the few companies to report higher earnings than last year, rose more than 4 to a new high for 1930. Underwood Elliott, Freeport Texas, Worthington, and Amerada sold up 2 or more.

High fliers were such volatile issues as Auburn, Allied Chemical and Vulcan Detinning, making extreme gains of 7 to 10.

Call money was plentiful at 2 per cent, with some offered at 1½ outside.

Strong buying came into the market in the last hour, under the leadership of numerous important shares, including American Telephone, which converted a loss of a point into a net gain of more than 3. Stocks up 3 to 4 points included Johns-Manville, Air Reduction, National Cash Register, Eastman Kodak, Houston Oil, Vanadium, Freeport Texas and Simmons.

Wrigley showed an advance of 5. General Electric remained rather heavy.

The close was strong. Sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Some Bonds Advance

The price level of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was little disturbed by the quiet trading. Investment interest was displayed in a select group of railroad and foreign bonds, and these issues showed to the greatest advantage, moderate advances being recorded in the early dealings.

Prices throughout the rest of the list held close to yesterday's closing, with investment issues maintaining a firm trend. Turnover of stock privilege issues was reduced with a slight tendency to rise apparent. United States Governments were steady.

Legal railroad issues have suffered from a lack of offerings this week but the high levels previously established have been well maintained and, here and there, fractional advances have been made. Today Atchison 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s moved upward on thin sales.

Pennsylvania 4½s, a legal issue, profited from a good inquiry, as did Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, the two being about the most active in the rail group. Chicago, Great Western 4s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, and Gulf, Mobile & Northern 5s held firm.

Seaboard Airline, one of the most volatile rails, rose more than a point but is only 4 above its year's low price.

Among railroad convertibles, St. Paul adjustment 5s advanced almost a point and other popular issues held a firm trend.

Sharp fluctuations in warrant issues advanced Loew's 6s 1½ points, and carried Pathé 7s down about the same distance. Texas Corporation 5s and Transcontinental Oil 6½s were moderately active and practically unchanged.

Standard utility issues were steady to firm, with American Telephone 5s of 1960 and 5½s of '43 and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s steady. Consolidated Gas 5½s, New England Telephone 4½s, Public Service 5s and Utah Power & Light 5s were firm.

Japan 5½s were well bought and tended higher. Lautaro Nitrate warrant 6s gained about ½ point, and except for some irregularity in the South American issues, the foreign bond market showed a constructive trend. Belgian issues were the most active among western European governments, the 8s rising and the 6s holding steady.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	500	27½	26½	26⅝	..
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	900	27⅜	26¾	27¼	26½
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	300	74½	74½	74½	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	300	27¾	27	27	27
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	300	11¾	11½	11½	10⅞
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	21½	21¼	21½	21⅞
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	11500	120⅞	117	120⅞	117¾
36	16	2½§	Airway El	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	200	23½	22¾	23⅜	23½
107½	87	5½	All pf ww xxx	100	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	2200	272	266	270	265
68	48¼	3	Allis-Chal	600	57¼	56¼	56¾	56¾
42¼	24	3	AL Port Cem	100	25½	25	25	25½
31½	18	2	Amerada	3200	26	23½	24¾	23¼
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	800	75	74⅞	74⅞	74
66	61	3	Am Bk pf	120	62½	62¼	62½	61¾
12	5½	..	Am Beet S	100	5½	5½	5½	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	300	33⅜	33	33⅜	..
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	100	119	118	118	121
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	3800	16¼	15⅛	16	14⅞
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	..
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	8400	131	126⅜	131	126⅝
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	300	49½	49	49½	49½
67⅞	39	..	Am Chain	600	58	56½	56½	57
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	500	45⅞	44⅜	45¾	44⅞
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	300	15	14	14	15
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	200	39	38½	38½	38½
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	4500	71	69⅜	70½	70½
33⅝	18	2	Am Hawaii	900	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
7	3½	..	Am Hide	100	4	4	4	4
41⅞	31	3¶	Am Ice	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	34⅞
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1000	36⅜	35⅝	35¾	35¾
105	43¼	4	Am Loco	200	44¼	43¼	44¼	43¼
51½	30⅛	3	Am Meals	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
80⅛	48½	..	Am News	90	64	61	64	63
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	78	78	78	78
14½	9½	..	Am Mach&Met	200	10½	10½	10½	11
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	400	86½	86	86	86⅜
85	75	3	Am P&L pf A	2400	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅜
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	500	21½	20⅞	21¼	20¾
100⅞	48	2	§Am Roll Mill	700	59¾	58⅞	59½	58½
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	61⅞	61	61⅛	..
26½	7	2	Am Seating	100	7	7	7	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	7300	65⅜	63¾	64⅞	64⅞
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	134½	134½	134½	..
12½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	200	8¾	8½	8½	8
62¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	28300	39¾	38	38	39⅝
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	10	114	114	114	..
33¼	18	3	Am Solvent pf	200	19	18½	19	18½
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	200	106½	105½	106½	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	24	24	24	22
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	13800	221	216	220¾	217¼
22⅝	6	..	Am T&T rts	33400	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	19
114⅛	106	7	Am Type pf	10	112	112	112	..
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	2800	94	92¾	93	94
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	27	27	27	26
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	6½	6½	6½	..
81½	44½	3.50	Anaconda	1000	50⅜	49⅛	49½	49¼
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	2600	10	9¼	9¼	9⅜
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	42⅞	40⅝	41	42
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	200	22½	22	22½	..
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	200	78	78	78	80
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Ahm Ill B	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	59⅛	59	59	59½
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	200	8	8	8	..
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	200	35¼	34	35	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	300	35½	34¼	35¼	35⅞
242½	194	10	Atchison	300	224	220½	224	224⅛
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	105¼	105	105	105¼
80½	49⅜	..	Atl G & WI	200	55⅜	55	55⅞	..
51⅜	30⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	2600	38⅜	37¾	37⅞	38¼
106	101	6	Atlas Powd pf	10	105	105	105	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	200	29¼	28⅝	29¼	29⅜
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	1000	141	131	137½	131¾
7	3⅝	5¾	Austin N	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
30	19	..	Austin Na	100	19½	19½	19½	..
10⅜	4	..	Auto Sales	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
63	37	3	Auto Strop A	200	64⅜	61⅜	64⅜	61¾
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1200	5⅞	5½	5¾	5¾
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	400	24½	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	106	106	106	..
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & Ohio	300	108⅜	106⅛	108⅜	106¾
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..
116¼	107	7	Bangor&A pf	110	112¾	112½	112¾	..
20¾	13¾	2	Barker Bros	50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	25½	25	25⅛	25¼
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	300	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	34
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	200	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	500	86	84⅞	85⅜	85
41½	31	1.50	Blaw Knox	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
69	28¼	3¶	Bohn Alum	1200	38¼	36¼	37¼	36½
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	7600	80⅞	80	80⅝	80⅝
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	3200	31	30½	31	30½
5	3	..	Bot M A pf	100	3	3	3	..
24⅛	13½	2	Briggs	4800	21½	20	21⅜	20⅛
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	600	65⅞	65	65⅞	64⅛
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	13	13	13	..
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	1500	131	130⅛	131	130
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	100	40	40	40	..
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	2100	11⅝	11⅜	11½	10¾
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	1300	24¼	24	24¼	24¾
115	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	114	114	114	..
68	62	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	65	65	65	65
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1400	10¾	9¼	10½	9
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1200	13	11	13	10⅞
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1800	37⅞	36¼	36⅞	36⅜
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1100	28¾	27½	28¾	28⅛
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	1700	34⅜	33¾	34	..
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	34½	34½	34½	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	20	102	102	102	102
118	109⅛	7	Bush Big pf	10	115	115	115	..
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	3	3	3	..
5¼	2	2	Butte & Sup	100	2½	2½	2½	2
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	4900	80	78	79⅞	78¾
			—C—					
77½	62	4	Calif Pack	1300	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	61½
30	17	2	Campbell	400	21⅜	20¾	20¾	21½
89⅝	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	200	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	52½
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	400	15½	15⅛	15½	15¼
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	2700	68	66¾	67	65½
226¾	184⅞	10	Can Pac	1100	188⅜	187	187½	187½
52½	45⅛	..	Can Pac n wi	700	47	46⅞	47	47
34¼	19	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	22	22	22	22⅝
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	4900	187½	183	185⅜	187¾
132	115	7	Case Th pf	20	127¼	127¼	127¼	..
60	9	..	Celotex	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
20	18	..	Celanese Corp	100	18	18	18	18
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	5½	5½	5½	..
69¾	51	7	Cent Rib pf	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅞
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	400	49½	49	49½	48½
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	100	10	10	10	10¼
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1200	26¼	25¾	26	26
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	200	62¼	62	62	61¾
21⅜	13¼	..	Ches Ohio rt	1800	22	21½	22	21⅜
241¾	171	10	Chis & Ohio	2200	188¾	187¼	188¾	188
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	38	37⅜	38	36¾
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	25	24⅜	25	24¾
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	400	17½	16⅝	17	17⅝
125⅛	95	7	Chi RI	100	107	106½	107	106
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	26½	26	26	..
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	100	54	54	54	54½
43	24	3	Chrysler	9200	32⅜	31⅛	32	31¼
13¼	5⅝	½	City Stores	800	8	7¼	7¼	7⅞
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	200	14¼	14	14	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	177⅜	177	177	177⅜
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	400	55¾	55	55¾	54½
35⅞	14⅝	..	Collins&A	400	24	21½	23¼	21½
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	100	83	83	83	..
100½	97	6	Col Palm pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1600	53⅜	52	53⅜	51⅝
95	65	3	Colo South	400	23½	23½	23½	..
87	58⅛	2§	Columb Gas	8900	66⅝	65½	66¼	66⅜
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	400	108½	107¾	107¾	108
199	108	5¶*	Col Carbon	3500	142	139	139¾	140¾
37⅜	15⅜	.87	Col Graph	1400	18¼	17¼	18	17⅝
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	700	26½	26⅛	26½	26⅛
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1 pf	20	85½	85½	85½	..
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	600	34¼	33½	34	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	7000	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	24⅞
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commonwealth So	1200	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
104¾	99	..	Comwlth pf	600	101⅛	101	101⅛	101¼
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1200	13⅞	12½	13¼	12½
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	1400	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	19⅜
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	200	21⅜	21	21	21
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	8500	112⅝	110⅝	112⅝	111
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103	103	103	103
62	49	6	Con Rv C pf	200	56	55	55	56
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	1400	25⅝	25	25⅜	26¼
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	200	77	77	77	76½
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1200	62	58½	62	58⅞
37⅜	18⅛	3	Cont Dia Fib	1500	20⅜	20	20⅛	19¾
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1800	58¼	56	57½	57¾
8¼	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	1900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2500	23⅛	22¼	22¼	22⅞
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	3500	26	25⅜	25⅝	25
111⅜	87½	3¶	Corn Prod	6300	97⅜	96⅝	97⅜	96⅞
33	15½	..	Coty	2000	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20½
35⅜	25½	2¶	Cream of Wh	100	30	30	30	30
93⅝	70½	5¶	Crucible	200	79	78½	78½	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	2000	111	110	111	..
9	5	..	Cub Am S	200	5	5	5	5
2⅛	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	400	41¼	40¾	41¼	40
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	2000	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	200	63½	63	63	63⅛
			—D—					
43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	300	28¾	28½	28½	28½
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	23¾
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	160	160	160	158
153	110¼	6¶	Del Lack & W	400	115	114	114¼	114½
42¾	21¾	2.40¶	Devoe&R A	400	24⅛	22¼	22¼	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	300	211½	209	209	211¼
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	100	20	20	20	..
145¼	93¾	4¶	Dupont	9600	111⅛	109½	110⅜	110½
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	500	117	117	117	..
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	102½	102¼	102½	..
			—E—					
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	2300	216	210½	216	211
128¼	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	50	128½	128	128	..
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	2200	26½	25⅞	26	26
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	100	40	40	40	40
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	13300	79⅛	76¼	79	76⅜
9¾	4	..	Elec Boat	600	4⅝	4½	4½	4¼
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	29200	74¼	72⅝	73¾	74
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	300	109	108¾	108¾	109
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sta Bat	700	65	64⅞	65	64½
113	102½	7	End John pf	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
107⅛	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	98	98	98	98
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	98	98	98	97
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	200	43¼	43	43¼	43⅜
67⅜	53½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
62½	50	4	Erie 2 pf	200	54½	54½	54½	..
43⅝	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	600	17½	12	12	12½
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	10	24	24	24	..
			—F—					
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	500	39¾	38½	39¾	39⅛
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	36	35⅜	36	36
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	67½	67½	67½	67
98	92	6½	Filene pf	50	97¼	97	97¼	96⅛
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	400	73⅜	73	73	73½
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat S	500	57⅛	55¼	55¼	56⅛
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	80	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
21¾	6½	..	Fisk 1pf ct	60	10	10	10	9¼
52⅞	40	6	Florsheim S	200	43½	43½	43½	..
50⅞	25	3	Follansbee B	200	29¾	29	29¾	27
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	6000	88⅜	86	87	88¾
50	78½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1800	35	34	35	34⅝
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	41900	47⅞	45½	47⅜	45
55½	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	10800	45¾	42⅞	45⅛	42¾
			—G—					
11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	1100	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9⅛
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	1300	3	2⅞	3	..
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1100	86¾	85⅞	86⅜	86⅞

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
71⅞	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	700	47⅝	46	47	47
38½	16¾	2	&en Bronze	100	22½	22⅛	22½	22⅝
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
95⅜	60⅝	6	Gen Elec	40000	72	69⅞	71⅜	71⅝
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	3400	56	55⅛	56	56
18⅜	8⅛	½¶	Gen G&E A	1600	10½	10⅛	10½	10¼
111	100	7	Gen G&E 7%	40	105	104	105	..
59⅜	40⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	200	44½	44½	44½	45
96⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mot 5 pt	2100	93⅜	93¼	93¼	93¼
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	49600	45⅛	44½	44¾	44⅞
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	800	125⅝	125⅜	125½	125¾
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	36¾	36	36¾	36½
41⅛	24	4	Gen O Ad A	100	25	25	25	25
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	12200	35	33⅝	34¾	33¾
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	1300	81¼	80	80⅞	81
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	1300	13½	13	13¼	13
90	65¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	700	69⅜	68	69⅜	68¼
106⅛	58	5¶	Gillette	9300	77½	73½	77½	76½
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	200	13	12½	13	12⅞
38	15⅛	2¶§	Glidden	1000	18¼	18	18	18
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	9500	42¾	41¼	41¼	42⅛
115	115	..	Golole Stock	60	115	115	115	..
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	3500	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	29½
104½	78	7	Goodrich pf	200	82	81⅞	81⅞	82
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	2500	68¾	66½	67	67½
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	400	12	11¼	12	..
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	100	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
59⅞	18	3	Granby	400	23⅝	22½	23⅝	23¼
52	30	1	Grand Silver	400	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	37
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	4700	15½	15	15	15
43½	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	1200	41	40½	41	41
50⅜	33	4	Granite City	100	35¾	35¼	35¾	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	2500	33⅞	32½	33⅛	32½
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	82
99¼	67	5	Grt Nor pf ct	400	80	80	80	79⅜
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	4400	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	..
34½	20	1.40	Grt W Sug	1800	20¼	19⅞	20	20
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	110	115½	115¼	115¼	..
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	14000	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	14½
27	20	..	Guan Sug pf	100	114	114	114	..
98¼	90	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	93	93	93	92¼
			—H—					
34½	26	1½	ack Wt	70	32½	31⅝	32½	31⅝
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	17	16½	16½	16⅞
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	300	81¼	81¼	81¼	81⅛
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	200	23	23	23	..
23¼	20½	2	Hartman A	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	600	14⅞	13½	14⅛	13½
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	800	7¼	7	7	7
85	60	3¶	Hercules P	200	62	62	62	..
123¾	117	7	Herc P pf	120	122¾	128¼	120¼	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	800	97½	96	96	97½
108¾	83½	5	Hershey pf	600	102	101	101	99
41¼	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	1400	34⅛	32⅞	33⅛	..
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	1000	12¾	12¼	12¾	12
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	18000	88¾	85½	86⅞	85⅞
41⅞	25⅛	4¶	Howe Sound	400	30	28	29½	27⅞
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	3000	35⅞	35	35½	35½
26⅝	13	2¶	Hupp Motors	4100	16	15⅜	16	15
			—I—					
136¼	113¼	7	Ill Cent	1600	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil&Gas	2600	24	23¼	23⅞	23⅛
19	4½	..	Indian Mot	600	6	5⅝	6	6
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1000	15	13¼	14⅝	13
27¾	8⅛	..	Indian Re ct	600	14¾	12¾	14¼	12¾
239	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	200	209	209	209	209
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	1200	15⅞	15½	15½	15½
17⅜	10¼	.45	Insuran Sh	1900	12	11½	12	11½
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	400	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	700	181½	180½	180½	181
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	200	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	900	68⅜	67¼	68	67¼
14½	5	..	Int Combus	2300	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	800	66⅞	65	66¼	65¼
115¾	76	2½	Int Harv	2000	83¼	82	83¼	82⅛
144½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	2700	39	38½	38⅞	38⅜
33	19	1	Int M Mar	2600	23	22½	22½	22¼
44⅞	21	1	Int Nickel	31900	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	24¾
31⅛	17	2.40	Int P&P A	800	24	23¼	23¾	22⅝
22¾	11¾	..	Int P&P B	500	17¾	16¾	17¾	..
18	9	..	Int P&P C	1900	12¼	11¾	12¼	11½
86	70	7	Int P&P pf n	6200	75¾	75⅝	75¾	75⅝
32½	19⅞	..	Int Rys	50	21	21	21	..
73¾	61¾	5	Int Rys pf	50	69¾	69¾	69¾	69
45¾	36	6	Int Salt	700	37⅜	36½	37⅜	37
1½	¼	..	Int Salt rts	2000	⅜	¼	⅜	⅜
77⅞	40⅛	2	Int Tel & T	12500	47¾	46½	47½	46¾
32	23	2	Intertype	200	28½	28½	28½	25
43	31½	4	Island Cr	100	33½	33½	33½	..
			—J—					
66½	43	3¶	Jewel Tea	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	11000	86½	80¾	86½	81
123½	115¼	7	Johns Man pf	20	121½	121½	121½	..
123½	118½	7	Johns & L pf	10	122	122	122	122
5½	1⅝	..	Jordan Mot	2400	2⅜	2	2¼	2
			—K—					
85⅜	58¾	5	Kan City So	100	64	63⅜	64	63½
13½	9½	1.03	Karstad pf	100	10	10	10	..
6⅛	3	..	Kelly Spring	900	4⅛	4	4	4
32	20⅛	..	Kelly Spr 6%	40	35	35	35	35
38⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	1800	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	32½
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	3000	19⅛	17¾	19⅛	17⅞
62¾	37½	3	Kennecott	15000	39½	38¼	39⅛	38¾
40½	20	1	Kinney	100	24	24	24	24½
97	73	8	Kinney pf	20	83	83	83	83
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	1300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
2⅞	2½	..	Kolster Rad ctfs	200	3	3	3	..
36¾	26¼	1.60	Kresge	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛
35⅝	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	1200	38⅞	28½	28½	28⅞
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	1900	27	26	26⅞	27
			—L—					
26½	21¼	..	Lago Oil	3800	29½	28¼	29	27⅛
11	4⅝	..	Lee Rubber	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
17½	7¼	..	Leh V Coal	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9¾
31¼	22⅛	3	Leh V Coal pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
97¼	66⅞	3	Lehman	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	77
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
45⅜	37	2.60	Link Belt	100	39½	39½	39½	..
81⅞	52¾	4¶	Liquid Car	700	71	70½	70⅝	70
95¾	42⅛	3¶	Loews Inc	16000	73⅜	71⅞	73¼	71½
96½	84	6½	Loews pf xw	600	97	95½	95½	..
6⅜	3	..	Loft Inc	500	4	4	4	4
70¼	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	1000	64⅞	63⅛	64¼	63⅛
51¼	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	200	38	38	38	37¾
138½	127	7	Louis & N	200	132	132	132	133
12	8	..	Lou Oil Ref	1500	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜
44⅞	22	2	Ludlum Stl	2000	30	28	28⅞	28½
			—M—					
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	1700	81⅞	81	81⅞	81¼
20¼	12	1t	McLellan	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
88½	46¼	6	Mack Trucks	1800	57⅝	56	57	57
159¼	109	2¶	Macy	1400	124¾	123	124¾	123½
15⅜	10¾	1½	Madison Sq	500	15	14½	15	14⅜
52½	28¾	5	Magma Cop	400	31½	30	31½	32
13	6½	..	Mallinson	1000	10¾	10¼	10¼	..
40½	24	2½	Man Elv mg	200	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26
10⅜	4½	..	Maracaibo	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
48⅛	35¼	2	Marshall F	1700	36¼	35⅜	35¾	36¼
30⅞	8⅜	..	Marmon	1400	15½	13⅜	13⅜	14
51⅜	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	400	39½	38¾	39½	38⅞
61⅜	40⅛	2§	May Dept S	1000	47	45	47	45
23	13¾	1½¶	Maytag	600	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
40½	21½	3	Maytag pf ww	100	26	26	26	..
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	21900	25½	24½	24½	25
33⅞	15	1½	Miami Cop	300	16⅜	16	16	16⅛
77	53	2½	Mich Steel	1800	74⅜	71	71½	72
33	22⅛	2	Mid Cont	2300	25¼	24¾	25	25
2½	⅞	..	Mid States ct	5800	1½	1¼	1½	1⅛
53	21⅛	3	Midland St	3300	32	30⅛	31	30
110	84	8§	Midland pf	900	90	85	89	..
28⅞	12⅛	..	Min Moline	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
2⅛	1	..	Min & StL	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
35	20¼	..	Min & SSM	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
66⅝	32⅞	1	Mo K&T	1400	43½	42½	43	43¼
108⅜	98¼	7	Mo K&T pf	100	100½	100½	100½	100⅜
145½	115⅝	5	Mo Pac pf	500	123½	123⅜	123½	124⅜
40	17	..	Mohawk	100	19½	19½	19½	19
63¾	35	1¼	Monsanto Ch	600	47½	44½	47⅛	..
49⅞	31	3	Mont Ward	15000	37½	35¾	37¼	36
16½	3¾	..	Moon Mot	300	8¼	8	8	..
72	51¾	4.40	Morrel & S	100	53	53	53	53
84	81¾	3.87½	Morris Es	100	83½	83½	83½	..
2	1⅛	.20	Mother Lode	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11⅝	3⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	600	4¾	4½	4½	4½
81	34½	2	Motor Prod	100	48	48	48	..
34	21	3	Motor Wheel	300	25⅜	25	25	25⅜
20¾	8	..	Mullins Body	800	15	14	14½	14¼
25¼	12½	2a	Murray Body	4300	17¾	16⅞	17¾	17
			—N—					
58½	30⅛	4	Nash Mot	5000	38⅛	37⅛	39	37½
26¼	10⅝	1½	Nat Acme	800	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	14¾
39⅜	11	..	Nat Air Tr	200	20	20	20	19½
20	8¼	1¶	Nat Bellas H	800	9½	9⅜	9½	9
93	71	6	Nat Bisc	6800	87½	86⅛	97½	86½
83½	42⅝	3¶	Nat Cash R	12500	58	47½	58	46¾
62	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	3100	53¼	52½	52⅞	53¼
24½	14⅝	2	Nat Dept Sto	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
39½	24½	2	Nat Distil	300	31	30⅞	31	31⅛
189½	125	5	Nat Lead	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	135½
143	138⅛	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	140	140	140	..
58¾	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	15400	44⅞	43¾	44⅝	44⅜
4½	1¾	..	Nat Radiat	200	2	2	2	..
60	53	2	Nat Steel	400	59	58½	59	59½
116	113	7	Nat Sup pf	100	115	115	115	..
98⅜	66¼	5	Nat Surety	500	73⅝	71¾	71¾	73
41⅞	24	2	Nat Tea	600	27½	26½	27½	..
32⅜	15½	1.50	Nev Cons	5300	17¼	16⅛	16¾	16⅜
58	28	2	Newton Steel	100	36	36	36	36
192¾	150¾	8	NY Central	2700	170½	167⅛	170½	167
324	178¾	5	NY&Harlem	30	205	200	200	203
32	17⅛	1.20	NY Invest	400	19½	19¼	19¼	19
128⅛	97¼	6	NY NH&H	900	108⅞	106	108⅜	107
135½	116	7	NYNH&H pf	200	120	119½	120	118⅝
104	100	6	NY Stm 6%	20	102	102	102	102
33¾	10	2.50	Norf South	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
265	213¼	8	Norf & West	100	229¼	229¼	229¼	..
88¼	83	4	Norf & W pf	190	86	86	86	86
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	5500	100⅝	98¾	100¼	100⅛
105	100¾	6	No Am Ed pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
15⅜	7½	..	No Am Aviat	1100	10¾	10	10½	10¾
97	66¾	5	No Pac	200	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	77½
			—O—					
21⅞	9⅛	..	Oilwell	3900	21⅜	19⅞	20½	19⅝
95	86	7	Oilwell pf	160	95	94½	94½	94
34⅞	13⅞	..	Oliver Farm	400	20⅜	20	20	20⅜
90¾	70	6	Oliver ppf	100	75	75	75	73¼
80⅜	55	2½	Otis Elev	900	65½	65	65½	65½
33⅞	25	2½	Otis Steel	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
			—P—					
19⅞	7	..	Pac Coast	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
74⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	200	59¼	58⅜	59¼	58¾
107⅞	72	3	Pac Lighting	300	82	81	82	82¾
178	130	7	Pac Tel&T	50	135¾	135¾	135¾	136
145	116½	6	Pac Tel&T pf	200	126¼	125¾	125¾	125½
23⅜	12½	1	Packard M	11800	15¼	15	15⅛	15
64⅛	51⅝	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	59	59	59	59
67½	50½	..	Pan-Am B	1300	59⅞	58⅞	59⅛	59
12¾	4⅛	..	Panhandle	3400	9½	8	8⅛	8
77¼	48⅜	4	Paramount	13100	61⅝	60⅝	61½	60⅞
35¾	19	3	Park & Tilf	200	20	20	20	..
4⅜	1⅝	..	Park Utah	400	2	1¾	2	1⅞
26⅛	9	1½	Parmalee Tr	900	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝
9	3¾	..	Pathe Exch	2100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	2100	10½	9½	10½	9
32⅞	17	..	Patino M	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
55⅜	26⅛	1	Penick & F	1200	46⅜	45½	46½	46⅝
55½	30⅛	..	Penn Dix pf	700	41½	40½	41½	..
80	48	3	J C Penney	2000	58⅞	57	47½	57
100⅝	93½	6	J C Penney pf	500	100	99⅞	100	..
86⅝	69⅞	4	Penn RR	1200	76⅛	75	76	75
325	230	8	Peoples Gas	300	267¾	265	267½	..
101	94¾	5	Pere M pf	1000	96½	96½	96½	..
21¾	17⅝	1.50	Pet Milk	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
27¼	18¾	1.5	Petroleum Corp	5500	22⅜	21¼	22⅛	22½
44⅞	29½	3	Phelps Dodge	600	36½	35½	36½	35¾
248	200	4¶	Phila Co	100	200	200	200	..
55	50⅛	3	Phila Co 6%	200	54	52¾	54	52¾
30	30	3.50	Phila R T pf	10	30	30	30	..
25⅞	11⅜	..	Phila Read	4600	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
44¾	29⅝	2§¶	Phillips Pet	8500	34½	33¾	34⅛	34¼
82	68¼	6	Pierce-Ar pf	100	76	75	76	75½
2½	1	..	Pierce Oil	1100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	900	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5⅞
37¾	27	2¶	Pillsbury	300	34¾	33½	33½	34
78½	45	..	Pitts Coal	100	45	45	45	..
50	50	..	Pitts-McKay	20	50	50	50	..
103	93½	7	Pitts Stl pf	10	95	95	95	96½
15⅞	7	..	Pitts Ter	100	7	7	7	8
34⅜	20¾	2	Poore & Co B	400	23½	23½	23½	..

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54	35⅝	2¶	Prairie O&G	200	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	37½
60	44⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅞
78⅞	52⅝	2.40	Proctor & G	500	73¾	72¼	73¾	72¼
11⅞	6½	..	Prod & Ref	1300	9¼	8¾	8⅞	8⅛
40	30	..	Prod & R pf	20	35	35	35	..
123¾	81½	3.40	Pub Serv	6900	99¼	97¼	98¾	99¾
98½	91¾	5	Pub Serv 5%	300	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
112½	106½	6	Pub Serv 6%	300	112	112	112	..
89⅜	62	4	Pullman	300	69	68⅜	69	68¼
8½	1¼	..	Punta Sug	100	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¾
27¼	19½	1.50	Pure Oil	1300	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜
114¼	110½	8	Pure Oil pf	10	112½	112½	112½	113½
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	700	63⅝	63	63⅝	63½
			—R—					
69⅜	32½	..	Radio	64700	41½	40¼	41⅛	41¼
57	53	3.50	Radio pf A	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
85	68	5	Radi pf B	100	73½	73½	73½	75
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	60300	35⅛	34½	34½	35
58⅞	28	2.60	Raybestos	1200	35	34⅛	34⅜	35⅛
64⅞	34⅝	3	Real Silk H	400	41	40⅞	41	40⅝
100	88	7	Real Silk pf	20	89	89	89	..
46½	23	1.60	Rem Rand	6600	29¾	28½	29¾	28⅜
102½	95	8	Rem Rd 2pf	10	101	101	101	101
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	200	10	9½	9¾	9¾
79½	37¼	..	Repub Stl	1800	45¾	44	45¾	44⅞
95¼	86¾	6	Repub Stl pf	700	88	87½	87½	88
34¾	23	2.40	Rey Metal	1300	26⅝	25	25	26⅝
7½	3	..	Reynolds S	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
28¼	14¾	2	Richfield Oil	400	18⅛	17⅞	18	18
25¾	15⅜	2§	Rio Grande O	400	18⅜	18	18	18
48¾	27¼	2.20	Rossia Ins	600	33	32¼	32½	32¼
56½	49⅛	3.21	Royal Dutch	300	54⅝	54¼	54¼	54¾
			—S—					
122⅜	70⅞	5	Safeway S	300	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝	75¼
99⅞	94	6	Safew S 6%	30	95	94	94	..
57¼	33¼	2¶	St Joseph	1200	40⅞	40½	40⅞	40¾
118⅞	85½	8	StL & SF	100	93⅛	93½	93½	94¾
101	92	6	StL & SF pf	100	95½	95½	95½	95⅝
31¾	16	2	Savage A	100	20¼	20	20	20⅛
12½	6	..	Seabd A L	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
14¼	7	1.20	Seagrave	100	10½	10	10½	..
100⅝	59⅝	4a	Sears Roebuck	1800	68⅞	67¾	68⅞	67⅜
23	7	..	Sec Nat Inv	300	10	10	10	9⅜
3½	1⅜	..	Seneca Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13½	6½	..	Servel	7300	8¾	7	8½	8
32¾	16⅜	1	Sharon	400	18	17¾	18	..
27¾	16½	..	Sharp Dohme	200	18½	18⅜	18½	18½
52	31½	1¶	Shattuck	700	38⅞	37½	38	39¼
25½	18	1.40	Shell Union	1300	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼
106¼	95	5.50	Shell Un pf	400	98	98	98	98
35	8⅝	..	Shubert Th	1500	18	17½	18	17¼
94⅞	21	3§	Simmons	2100	29⅝	25	29	25⅛
37	18	1.60	Simms Pet	1500	24⅝	23⅛	23½	23
32	20	2¶	Sinclair	30100	26¼	25¼	25⅞	26¼
42	28½	2	Skelly Oil	500	32¾	31⅜	32⅛	32
99¾	89½	6	Skelly Oil pf	100	91⅞	91½	91⅞	91
82	41½	7	Sloss Sh pf	10	52	52	52	..
8	4	..	Snider	700	5¼	4¾	5¼	4½
36¾	15	..	Snider pf	100	22½	21½	22½	..
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	110½	110½	110½	112
72	52⅝	2	So Calif Ed	10	60¼	60¼	60¼	59½
127	108	6	So Pacific	200	119⅛	119	119	119
30¾	15¼	2¶	So PR Sug	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
122	105	8	So PR Sug pf	20	105	105	105	..
136¾	89⅛	8	So Railway	600	98¼	97	98¼	97⅝
101	90⅞	5	So Ry pf	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
135¾	87	4	So Ry M&O	200	99	98½	99	99
45	33	2	Spalding	100	38	38	38	..
113	108	7	Spalding pf	20	112	112	112	..
37¾	19⅞	..	Spang Chal	400	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33
30½	13⅛	1	Sparks With	1500	21⅞	21¼	21½	21¼
10½	6	..	Spear ⅝ Co	70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
36½	14¾	..	Spicer Co	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
52	10⅛	..	Spiegel May	100	17	15½	17	..
29¼	17	1.50	Sta Brands	4000	21¼	20½	21	21
100¾	96½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	200	99½	99½	99½	..
67	61⅜	4	Sta Gas pf	400	63⅞	63½	63⅞	64
129¼	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	1200	94⅞	93⅛	93⅛	94
15½	5	6a	Sta Inv	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
75	55½	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	2500	63⅞	63	63	63⅝
49	29	2	Sta Oil Kan	400	36¼	35¼	35¼	36
84⅞	58	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	72900	75	74	74¾	74½
40⅜	30	1.60	Sta Oil NY	16100	34⅛	33½	33⅝	33¾
20½	9⅝	..	Sterling	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
48	36	3	Ster cv pf	100	39¼	39¼	39	..
47	19⅛	1	St-Warner	1200	25½	24½	24⅞	25⅝
113⅜	70½	4	Stone & Web	3000	84	83	83⅝	83⅜
47¼	25½	4	Studebaker	2700	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	100	59½	59⅜	59½	59
105⅓	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	60	104½	103½	104½	104½
9⅜	5	..	Super Oil	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
43½	38	2½	Superheat	400	42⅛	42	42⅛	41½
15⅞	8½	1	Sweets Co	100	11½	11¼	11¼	11½

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
7	2¾	..	Symington	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
			—T—					
26¼	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	200	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
17	10⅞	1	Tenn Cop	400	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
60½	50⅛	3	Tex Corp	1800	53½	53¼	53½	53⅜
67⅜	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	3200	56⅞	55⅝	56⅞	55¾
14½	8¼	..	Tex & P Coal	2700	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	9⅜
32⅜	13⅝	..	Tex & P LT	5700	24⅜	23¼	23⅞	24
36⅜	17⅝	1.60	Thatcher	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
48	40	3.60	Thatch cv pf	100	42	42	42	42
26⅞	11	..	Thermoid Co	200	13¼	12¼	12½	13½
46¾	25	1	Third Nat In	100	31	31	31	..
18⅞	9	..	Thom Star	200	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	10¾
17¾	10¾	.60	Tidewat As	5100	14¾	14	14¼	14¼
89¾	78	6	Tidewat A pf	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81
21¼	12¼	1.80	Timken-Det	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
89¼	55⅛	3	Timken	400	66¼	63⅛	66¼	62⅝
24	16¼	..	Trans Oil	3600	19⅛	18¾	18¾	19
28⅜	11⅞	1	Trans & W	200	15	14½	14½	15⅛
20¼	9⅝	..	Tri Cont	300	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅜
41¾	30½	2.50	Trico	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..
			—U—					
138	83	5	Underwood	900	97⅞	96¾	97	95
106⅜	60⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	1000	74¾	72½	73¼	73
50	37	*2§	Un Oil Cal	400	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	42½
242¾	200	10	Un Pacific	400	224⅝	221¾	224⅝	222
99	43½	..	Uni Air T	23500	61⅜	58⅝	59	60⅝
30	21½	..	Uni Bus Pub	10	22	22	22	..
84	40⅛	2	Unit Carbon	1100	51⅞	50⅛	51½	51⅜
52	28⅜	.50	Unit Corp	25800	34½	33¾	34¼	34⅝
53½	46⅜	3	Unit Corp pf	5100	49¾	49½	49¾	49⅝
11	4⅛	..	Uni Dyew'd	50	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
19⅞	7	..	Uni El Coal	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8
105	83	4	Uni Fruit	300	92½	92	92½	92½
49⅜	31¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	510	37¼	36⅜	37	37⅜
114	97	6½	Uni P Dye pf	100	103	103	103	..
103	40⅛	3	US Freight	300	50½	50	50	51
30⅝	17¾	2	US Hoffman	400	18⅛	18	18	..
139⅜	62	6¶	US Ind Alco	200	79½	77¾	79½	78¼
38¼	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	1800	33⅞	32⅝	33⅞	33⅛
75½	48¼	5	US Realty	100	56	55	55	55
35	20	..	US Rubber	6100	24¾	23⅝	24⅛	24⅝
36½	17½	..	US Smelt	100	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
53½	42	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	42	42	42	42
198¾	151⅝	7	US Steel	27900	165⅝	163⅝	165½	164⅞
146	141	7	US Steel pf	300	145¾	145¾	145¾	145⅛
9	2¾	..	Univ Pipe	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¼
45¾	30	3	Util P&Lt A	200	34¾	34	34¾	34
			—V—					
7⅛	2¾	..	Vadsco	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
143¼	49⅞	3	Vanadium	121500	103	96¼	102¼	96¾
34¼	23	2	Va-C Ch 6%	100	22	22	22	..
82⅜	75	7	Va-C Ch 7%	100	88	88	88	..
117¾	105⅜	7	Va El & P 7 pf	100	117	116⅝	117⅞	..
156	60	4	Vulcan	400	87	72	87	72
			—W—					
67⅞	30	..	Wabash	800	36	35½	35¾	35⅝
31¾	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	200	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26¾
42⅝	21½	2	Walworth	1000	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	24
54	21½	..	Ward Bk A	400	26¾	26½	26½	26¾
15⅜	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8
77⅛	58	7	Ward Bk pf	100	59½	59½	59½	..
80¼	38½	4	Warner Br A	67000	45¼	43⅜	45	43¾
27	12¾	1	Warner Quin	1300	14¼	14	14⅛	13⅝
43½	23¼	2	Warren F&P	400	32⅜	32	32	..
111¼	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	10	111	111	111	111
110	104⅜	6	W Pen P 6%	20	108½	108½	108½	108½
24⅛	11⅛	..	Wn Dairy B 4	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
36	18⅝	..	Wn Md	300	25⅞	25	25⅞	25
219⅜	150¾	8	Wn Union	1000	170	169	169½	169¾
52	36⅝	2	Westg A B	800	39½	39	39¼	39½
201½	124¼	5	Westg Elec	11600	146½	143⅛	145¾	144⅝
48⅞	29¾	1	Weston In	1000	38	37½	37½	36½
21	7	..	Wextark Rad	400	12⅞	12	12⅞	11⅞
13⅞	5	..	Whi Sew M	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
27¾	19⅛	2	Wilcox R B	100	22	22	22	..
13	3⅛	..	Wilson A	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
72¾	51⅝	2.40	Woolworth	900	58¾	57⅛	58¾	58½
169	67¼	6	Wor Pump	9400	144¼	140	142¾	139½
74¾	67⅞	4	Wrigley	800	78½	73¾	78½	72¾
			—Y—					
77	41¼	4	Yale & T	200	44	42⅛	42⅛	44
32¾	12¾	..	Yel Truck	10200	27¾	26¾	27⅛	27½
			—Z—					
16¾	5⅝	..	Zenith Radio	500	9⅛	8½	9	9⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR'S EARNINGS OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

In a discussion of the position of Gillette Safety Razor Company, Tifft Brothers say, in part:

"It is our opinion that the patent situation has been entirely overemphasized. Gillette's original patents expired in 1921. Of the 5,000,000,000 blades that have been produced since inception of the company, over 60 per cent have been sold in the past three years. In the first 17 years of its existence, 15,000,000 razors were produced, but in the period from 1921 to 1929, when its razor was unpatented, over 100,000,000 were sold.

"The figures for the first six months of 1930 have just been published and show earnings of $4,806,370, as against dividend requirements of $5,512,500. These earnings were made at a time when it was necessary for the company to spend millions of dollars in completely changing over its mechanical equipment, millions in extra advertising and at a time of world-wide business depression.

"We are informed that during this period, practically all charges in connection with this change-over have been made, and allowance made for old type blades in the hands of dealers.

"It is indeed remarkable that during this transition period only two months were in red, November and December—incidentally the only two months in the history of the company to show a deficit. Earnings since the middle of June have increased at a rate considerably more rapid than at the first of the year.

"It is our belief that earnings for the year 1930 will be entirely satisfactory and sufficient to comfortably maintain the present dividend of $5 per share, particularly when it is considered that the company had net working capital of $33,066,253 on Dec. 31, 1929."

COTTON PRICES MIXED

NEW YORK (AP)—An early advance on complaints of continued dry weather in central and western sections of the belt, combined with fairly steady Liverpool cables, was followed by reactions in cotton here today. Trading was comparatively quiet but net gains of about 14 to 17 points were checked by realizing, and there may have been some selling during the early afternoon on reports of renewed weakness in wheat. The new October was ruling around 12.83 at 2 o'clock with new crop months about 6 to 8 points net higher, while July was about 8 points nte lower.

MATHIESON ALKALI EARNINGS

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports for the second quarter net earnings after all charges of $565,687, compared with $610,697 in the second quarter of 1929. For the six months net was $1,107,634, against $1,117,372 for the like period a year ago. These earnings are equal after preferred dividends to 81 cents a share for the second quarter of this year on 650,380 shares of common and to $1.57 a common share for the first six months. A year ago on 588,328 shares of common earnings were equal to $1.75 a share for the first six months.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) follows:

	July 15, '30	July 7, '30
Silver and coin	162,200	139,700
Gold reserves	2,618,700	2,618,800
Bills of exch & check	1,486,000	1,646,300
Other assets	729,400	585,800
Reichsbank circulation	4,186,900	4,492,000
Bank rate	4%	4%

MASSACHUSETTS JUNE CONSTRUCTION

New construction undertaken in Massachusetts during June amounted to $17,294,500, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This compared with $17,470,000 in May and $18,841,100 in June of last year. During the first half of 1930 new construction of all types contracted for in Massachusetts amounted to $93,837,400 as compared with $111,292,400 for the same period of 1929.

PURITY BAKERIES EARNINGS

Purity Bakeries Corporation reports for 28 weeks ended July 12 net of $2,415,289 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to $3 a share on 805,060 no-par shares of common, compared with $2,783,238 or $3.45 a share on 805,111 shares for 28 weeks ended July 15, 1929.

GETS GAS LINE CONTRACT

NEW YORK—Ford, Bacon & Davis received contract for 140-mile section of 950-mile natural gas line from Texas Panhandle to Chicago projected by group of utility and oil companies and to be under the supervision of Continental Construction Company.

BANK OF SPAIN T ORAISE RATE

MADRID—The Bank of Spain has been authorized to increase discount rate to 6 per cent from 5½ per cent. The latter rate has been in effect since Dec. 19, 1928.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; American Telephone rallies 3 points.

Bonds: Firm; investment issues moderately improve in light trading.

Curbs: Firm; oils in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Canadian document strong.

Cotton: Barely Steady; steady Liverpool cables.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; bearish estimate Kansas.

Corn: Easy; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Dull.

Hogs: Steadier.

WHEAT MARKET HAS FAIR RALLY

CHICAGO (AP)—Influenced by renewal of dry weather complaints from Canada, wheat prices rallied today after a sag at the opening. Yesterday's late report of moisture relief for drought sections of the spring crop belt appeared to have been of less benefit than was at first assumed.

Starting unchanged to ⅞c off, wheat afterward rose all around to above yesterday's finish, but the gains failed to hold well. Corn, oats and provisions were firmer, with corn opening at ⅛c off to ¾c up, and subsequently scoring a general advance.

Opening prices were: wheat, July, 86⅝@⅞c; September, 90⅝@¾c; December, 95½@¾c; March, 1.00⅞. Corn, July, 81c; September, 78@¼c; December, 71@⅜c. Oats, 36¼c; December, 39⅝c.

Wheat closed unsettled ¼-¾c a bushel lower than yesterday's finish. Corn closed unchanged to ⅝c down, oats ¼c off to ⅛c up, and provisions varying from 42c decline to a 15c advance.

PROFITABLE TO SEND GOLD METAL TO FRANCE

The strength in the franc exchange rate to a point where exports of the yellow metal afford a profit resulted in a shipment Wednesday of $4,000,000 in gold bars by Lazard Bros. to Paris. The metal was sent on the Bremen, due to its speed which reduces the loss of interest while the gold is in transit. This shipment is the first since January, when $8,497,000 was sent out of the country. Further such shipments may be made in the near future depending on the course of French exchange.

Gold imports are still being recorded, $5,000,000 having been received on Wednesday in New York by the Federal Reserve Bank, while the Guaranty Trust Company announce the prospective receipt of $8,025,000 in gold from Brazil and Uruguay.

SINCLAIR SELLS PIPE LINE FOR 72,500,000

NEW YORK—Sinclair Consolidation Oil Corporation directors have approved the sale of the company's half interest in Sinclair Pipe Line Compand and Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company to Standard Oil Company of Indiana, owner of the other half interest, for $72,500,000.

Since the Sinclair investment in these properties amounted to $34,311,000, the profit on the transaction amounted to $38,311,000, equal to about $7 a share on 5,455,750 shares of Sinclair common recently outstanding.

H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the compaCny's board, said his corporation had in view steps that would "amply protect" the concern with respect to crude oil supply and pipe line facilities to replace those being sold.

NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY

Stockholders of the National Supply Company of Delaware today approved a contract entered into by their directors to acquire 482,000 shares, a controlling interest, of the common stock of Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc., of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of welded and seamless tubing, for approximately 91,877 shares of National Supply preferred and 56,431 of common.

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE PROFITS REACH NEW HIGH RECORD

Profits of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., for the quarter ended June 30 were the greatest for any single quarter in the history of the company. They show an increase of 5.6 per cent over profits for the corresponding quarter of 1929.

Based on the outstanding stock on July 1, they show earnings for the third quarter of $2.29 compared with $2.18 for the corresponding quarter in 1929 or earnings of $4.64 for the first nine months of the company's fiscal year compared with $4.71 for the corresponding period in 1929.

"Net profits, available for dividends, for the three months of April, May and June, 1930, were $1,170,365 as compared with $1,107,827 for the third quarter of 1929," stated P. D. Saylor, president. "In the like period in 1928 net profits were $859,784.

"For the nine months' period ended June 30, 1930, net profits were $2,369,099. In 1929 over the same period net profits amounted to $2,398,693. Thus it will be seen that only a difference of approximately $29,000, or 1.2 per cent, exists between profits for the nine months ended June 30 and the corresponding period of the abnormally prosperous year of 1929. In 1928 net profits for the similar period were $1,988,592.

"Our earnings per share are based on an increased number of shares. Even so, the earnings per share for the third quarter are greater this year than last."

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	13.49	13.49	13.40	13.49	13.33
July	12.92	13.01	12.80	12.97	12.93
Oct	13.09	13.20	13.06	13.13	12.93
Dec	13.33	13.33	13.23	13.33	13.21
Jan	13.33	13.34	13.30	13.20	12.22
Mar	13.32	13.35	13.25	13.33	13.21

Spots 13.15, unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	12.65b	12.60b
Oct.	12.93	13.07	12.90	12.96	12.90
Dec.	13.09	13.27	13.09	13.14	13.08

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	12.58b	12.66	12.54	12.63	12.55b
Oct.	12.83	12.95	12.83	12.89	12.81
Dec.	13.02	13.15	13.01	13.07	13.00

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	7.06	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.03
July	7.21	7.24	7.17	7.22	7.18
Oct.	6.89	6.94	6.85	6.92	6.86
Dec.	6.90	6.93	6.90	6.93	6.87
Jan.	6.92	6.97	6.88	6.95	6.89
Mar.	6.99	7.05	6.97	7.03	6.97

Spots 7.64, down 1 point. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales, 3000; (American), 1300.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
July	.86⅞	.88¾	.86⅜	.87
Sept.	.90¾	.92¼	.89¾	.90⅜
Dec.	.96¾	.98⅛	.95¾	.96¼
Corn				
July	.81	.81¾	.80½	.81
Sept.	.78	.78½	.76⅝	.77¼
Dec.	.71	.71½	.69¾	.70¼
Oats				
July	.34	.34¾	.34	.34⅛b
Sept.	.36¼	.36⅝	.36	.36⅛
Dec.	.39⅝	.40⅛	.39½	.39½
Lard				
July	9.25b	9.70	9.60	9.62
Sept.	9.52b	9.70	9.60	9.65
Dec.	9.12b	9.20	9.15	9.15

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.81½	.79½	.79¾	.80⅜
Sept.	.84¾	.82⅝	.83	.83½
Dec.	.89⅜	.87⅝	.87⅞	.88⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.96½	.94¼	.94¾	.95⅜
Oct.	1.00	.97½	.98¼	.98¾
Dec.	1.01½	.99⅛	.99¾	1.00½

AMALGAMATED SILK LOSS

Amalgamated Silk Corporation reports for six months ended April 30 loss of $287,527 after charges, but before inventory adjustments and reserve for contingencies. After allowing for such adjustments and reserves net loss was $747,722, compared with loss of $132,752 after like ad justments for the same period of the ...

North American Trust Shares

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Certificates represent an undivided interest in common stocks of 28 of the premier corporations of America, all of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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"a recognized medium of participation in the security market," provides safety, income and profit through this diversification, and its expert management.

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INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST.

BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
220	Am & Cont	18⅜	17½	17½	18¼
1280	Am Found	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
60	Am Pneu 1pf	47	47	47	..
510	Am T&T	220	216½	219¾	218¾
9670	Am T&T rts	19½	17⅝	19½	19
100	Av Sec	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
2630	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ark Nat	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
120	Big Sanf	65	60	63½	..
30	Bos El	76	76	76	76
31	Bos El 1pf	104	104	104	..
31	Bos El 1pf	104	104	104	..
98	Bos El 2pf	89½	83½	88½	..
33	Bos & Alb	185	185	185	..
10	B&M pf A	66	66	66	..
20	B&M pf B		99½	99½	..
67	B&M B sta	120	119	120	..
123	B&M pr pf	108	107	107	..
5	Bro Durrell	7	7	7	..
240	City Service	28	27⅜	27½	27⅛
75	Con Sec	49¾	48	49¾	48
340	Cop Range	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
20	Cr C & Int	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
210	East SS	27½	27⅛	27½	..
450	E Bos Land	2	2	2	2
110	E G&F pf	95	94½	94½	95
10	E Mass pf	26	26	26	..
65	Edison Elec	261½	261	261½	263
265	Em Asso	25	25	25	25
60	First Nat S	56	56	56	56⅛
350	Gen Capital	46	45⅛	46	45⅛
110	Ger Cr & In	18	18	18	..
30	Gilchrist	10	9	10	..
175	Hathaway A	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
20	Isle Royale	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
263	Loew's Thea	9	8¼	9	..
5	Me Cent	80	80	80	..
275	Mass Util	8	7¼	7½	7⅛
32	Nash	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	37⅛
29	Nat Leather	1½	1½	1½	..
20	NE Equity	25	25	25	25⅛
55	NE Tel	142	142	142	142
20	N A Avia	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
170	No Butte	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
10	Old Colony	141	141	141	..
20	Pac Mills	22	22	22	23
5	Pocahontas	13½	13½	13½	13⅛
540	Quincy Min	16	15	15½	14⅞
10	Ry & Lt	68½	68½	68½	..
410	St Mary Ld	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅛
150	Shawmut	17¼	17	17¼	17
35	So Sur	10	10	10	..
15	Stone && Web	84	82⅞	82⅞	83⅛
60	Sull Mach	46	46	46	..
5	Swift nlter	34	34	34	..
110	Swift & Co	29	29	29	29
120	Torrington	55¼	55	55	..
145	Tower Mfg	2	2	2	2
540	Uni Found	18½	18	18¼	18¾
498	Uni Shoe	65	64½	65	64¾
70	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅛
500	US&El Pow	12½	12¼	12¼	13
315	US&Over	16⅞	16¼	16¼	15¾
215	Util Eq pf	80½	80	80	80⅛
25	Util Hyd	9	9	9	9
265	Venez M	4	3½	3¾	4
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 4s	91½	91½	91½	..
1000	E Mass 5s	40	40	40	40
1000	Ruhr 6½s	84	84	84	..
1000	Van Sw 6s	97	97	97	..
3000	Wst T&T 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..

CHAIN STORE DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK—Stockholders of Chain Store Development Corporation have approved an increase in capitalization to 500,000 shares of no-par common from 200,000. The company has contracted to acquire minority holdings of class B stock of Standard Dairy Stores, Inc., its principal operating sub-... will own 100 per cent of the

LEATHER CALL IS QUIET AND PRICES UNEVEN

Large Orders Absent—Offal Dull—Upper Tannages Slow—Glazed Kid Better

Buying in the leather market is of a desultory nature. While demand for early shipment shows improved volume, large orders are absent.

Oak sole buyers in the Boston market are more liberal in their dealings, but market rates continue unchanged.

Standard tannages of steer and scoured oak backs, tannery run, are held firmly at 47c to 46c. Texas oak bends, X grade, are obtainable at 73c.

Boston distributors of oak offal report sales limited, with prices a bit mixed. Buyers consider prices easy. Rough double shoulders are quoted, for choice lots, at 37c to 36c. Seconds are 35c to 34c. Native steer bellies, belting butt trim, have sold down to 24c to 23c. Trimmed heads are offered at 13c to 12c.

Union sole leather is moving in a desultory way. Packer steer backs are quoted at 45c to 44c. Cow back prices are shaded.

Union offal is reported as moving fairly well. Steer bellies being sold up to daily receipts. Single shoulders are quoted at 33c to 32c. Bellies at 24c to 23c are called easy. Heads are listed at 14c to 13c.

Calfskins sales lack volume. Lots for immediate cutting have only a moderate demand. The latest activity calls for a grade of both men's and women's weight obtainable at 25c and under, suitable for trimming. In a general way, the price situation is unchanged. A prime tannage, top selection, is selling at 45c to 43c. Seconds move daily at 42c to 40c.

Upper leather prices are well maintained on lots called for daily. Full chrome tanned, extreme spread sides, B grade, are obtainable at 25 to 23c. The C grade sells at 22 to 21c and D's at 21 to 20 to 19c. Small sides made from green hides are listed in the B grade at 28 to 25c, C's at 24 to 22c, and D's at 22 to 20 to 18c. All of the foregoing figures average five cents a foot less than what are styled normal prices.

Stocks of bark and combination tannages are having a fair and steady call. The easy price trend gives to buyers of volume lots certain advantages.

Split leather tanners report the demand as slow on sizable lots. Prices of all selections have lately been shaded.

Heavy black and tan split suitable for work shoes is more or less active at 20 to 18 to 16c. Also a slipper split at 16c to 14c is selling fairly well. A popular grade for lining purposes is quoted at 14c to 12c, with the lower grade available at 10c to 8c.

Patent leather producers have little to report of an encouraging character. A recent sale of patent sides made from selected green hides was booked out on confidential terms, admitted to be among the lower thirties. There is also a steady call for stock at 20c to 18c.

Glazed kid is moving steadily with an improving trend manifested. Tanners have advanced the rates from 1 to 3 cents a foot on the more popular tannages and smaller spread. A standard shade of tan is selling in grades quoted at 25c down to 18c. A prime selection of black and tans listed from 35c down to 26c is selling in lots of increasing volume. The better grades are not burdensome, and prices are unchanged.

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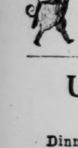
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Dinner 5:30 to 8 .85c
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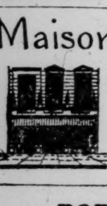
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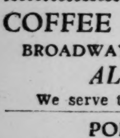
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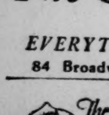
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Food for the particular appetite
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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
AbAb Struas 5½s '43	99½	99½
Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Am F Pow 5s	87⅞	87½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	105⅛	105⅛
Am Int 5½s cv '49	97¾	97½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	164½	163¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¾	105⅝
Am T&T col '65s	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T deb 5½s 43	107⅞	107⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¼	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¾	89¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81⅝	81⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅜	96⅜
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	103⅞	103⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104¼
B&O cv 4½s	101½	101⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	110¼	110
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	90	90
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅛	106⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108½	108½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	107⅛	107⅛
B&M 5s '55	99½	99¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100⅞	100¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35⅛	35
Bklyn-Ma nTr sf 6s '68	97	96¾
Bklyn City 1st	82⅛	82⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	99	99
Samaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96¼	96¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96⅛	96
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103⅝	103⅝
Can North 4½s	100	100
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103⅝	103⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅛	88
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¾	103½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55	53¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 A	98⅞	98⅞
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71½	71¼
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102¾	102¾
Chi M&SP gen 4s '89	85½	85½
Chi M St&P&Pac adj 2000	56	55⅝
Chi & Nw 4s¾ '87	99	99
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109	109
Chi Railway 5s '27	83½	83½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	99⅞	99Z
Colonial Oil 6s	62	62
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97½	97½
Con Gas 5½s '45	107¼	107
Container Corp 5s ct '43	77	77
Corn Prod 5s '34	102½	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	56	55½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	73¾	73¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¾	93¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94¾	94⅝
Den G R G Wn 5s '55	94	94
Dold Packing 6s '42	64¼	64¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101½	101½
Erie '75s	92¾	92¾
Erie gen 4s '96	87¼	87¼
Erie 5s '67	100⅞	100⅞
Erie '75s	92⅞	92⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	60	60
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26½	26½
Francisco Sup 7½s '42	90	90
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Inv 5s	87⅞	87⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100	100
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	101½	101½
Grand Tk' Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	110¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	67½	67½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¾	94¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62⅝	62½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	86	86
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100¾	100¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	101	101
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	85	85
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½
Int Paper 6s '55	87¾	87¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90½	90½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111	111
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97	97
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Kinney Co 7½s '36	103	103
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82	82
L'Autaro 6s '54	84½	83⅞
Lehigh Val Term 5s	102⅝	102⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	117	116
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	97¾	97¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	47¾	47¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	103	103
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78⅞	78⅛
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100¼	99⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	109
Montana Power 5s A '62	102½	102½
Morris & Essex 4½s	99⅝	99⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97¾	97⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82¼	82¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122	122
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98½	98⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¼	66¼
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	93	93
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Pan-Am Pet T & T 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Paramount Fas Las 6s '47	101½	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	104	104
Penn R R 3½s D	84¾	84¾
Penn R R 4¾s '63	101	100⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	104¼
Petnn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅜	109⅜
Penn R R 3½s B	89¼	89¼
Pere Marquette 4½s	99	98¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95½	95½
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100¼
Poco Coll 5s	95	95
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101¼	101¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Prov Bros 6s	83¼	83¼
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105	105
Pub Svc G&E '70	100⅛	100⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47	97⅞	97⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	92½	92½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94¼	94
Seabd A L con 6s '45	49½	48⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95¾	95⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50	50
Sinclair Cru O col 7s '37	103½	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅝	95⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97⅜	97⅜
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅝	98⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90¼
So Ry con 5s '94	110½	110
So Ry gen 6s '56	115½	115½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	103⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	100⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	97¼	97¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	83	83
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	105½	105½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Warner Bros 6s	100⅞	100¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	84⅜	84
Western Un 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Un col 5s '38	103	103
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	104	104
Wilson I	100	100
Youngstown 5s	102½	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July17	Last July16
3½s '47	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.31	102.29	102.29	..
US 3¾s '56	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	..
US 4⅜s '52	112.19	112.19	112.19	112.19	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85	85
Antwerp 5s '58	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	80¼	80
Australia 5s '55	89½	89½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103¼	102¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90¼	90¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	103¼	103¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Belgian (King) 6s '55	104½	104⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅝	113⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	109¾
Berlin 6s '58	104⅜	104⅜
Bolivia 7s '69 ct.	71½	71½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87½	87½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Brazil 6½s '26'57	74	73¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	74½	74⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¾	100⅝
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82	82
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Child (Bank) 6s '62	89	89
Chile (Rep(6s '60	90½	90½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¾	101¾
Chile ct t'63	89½	89½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110⅛	110⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¼	93¼
Dresden 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¾	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91¼	91¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅞	97¼
Ginland (Rep) 7s '50	98¼	98¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅛	118⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅜	123¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	94
Germ 5½s rcts	89	88⅞
Germ G E 6s '48	95	95
Graz 8s '54	100½	100½
Greek 7s '64	100½	100½
Hamburg 6s '46	95½	95½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	90⅝	90½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	103¼	103¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88¼	88¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95¾	95⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	107⅞	107⅞
Jap 5½s	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84	84
Medellin 6½s '54	70	70
Mex 4s small A '10	12½	12⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91	90⅞
Minas 6½s '58	73	73
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	105
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	97
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	103	103
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104½	104⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	103	103
Peru 6s '60	71½	71
Peru 6s '61	74	74
Poland 8s '50	95	95
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	89	89
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	93⅜	93¼
Rhine West '53 ww	90	89½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73¾	73½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	77½	77½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	69¼	69¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Saxon State 7s '45	96⅝	96⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	87⅝	86
Cerbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96	95¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86¼	86¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105	105
Sierra 5s	101½	101½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	81¾	81¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¾	105¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	87	87
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	78½	78½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87¼	87
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96¼
Warsaw 7s '58	76¼	76¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	85	84⅝

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883 A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

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ELIMINATION OF WASTE

One of the important factors involved in the economic situation of the United States is wastefulness. Overproduction of many of the leading commodities apparently is partly responsible for this condition. With the individual it is generally known that the more he is possessed of, either money or commodities, the less is he likely to exercise thrift. In other words, he sees no need for practicing economy, and is disposed to wasteful living. The Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, says: "If American prosperity is to show an upward curve, broken by only temporary and doubtless unavoidable depressions, one thing at least seems obvious. American industry must bend every effort toward the elimination of waste. Should a modern Sir Thomas More visualize an industrial Utopia, he would, perhaps, picture a nation blessed with a steadily rising standard of living and wage scale with no less steadily declining costs of production, selling and distribution. There would be no lack of employment, yet all would be usefully employed: the perfect efficiency of this ideal industrial civilization would have eliminated all waste in the production and marketing of its products and all needless duplication of effort."

ANOTHER SLUMP IN STEEL

Steel consumption is slumping this week and next to the lowest point since the year-end cessation, says Steel, formerly Iron Trade Review. Fully half of the automobile manufacturing capacity of the country and a commensurate number of parts makers have shut down for two weeks; so important a railroad as the New York Central has closed its shops for 10 days; so typical an industrial as Western Electric is idle for two weeks. For the steel industry, this is a condition which declining production and shipments of the past 30 days have been anticipating. There is, therefore, some opinion that the low point of demand, for the immediate present at least, is passing. Production in some finished lines will show modest improvement the next few days to satisfy releases for consumers resuming about Aug. 1.

ASSOCIATED GAS

Increased demand resulted in a snapback in production of electricity by Associated Gas & Electric System during the week ended July 5, when an increase occurred of 1.1 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, as compared with a gain of only one-half of 1 per cent in the preceding week over the output of the week ended June 28 1929. Furthermore, the improvement noted during the first period of July, which included a holiday, was sufficiently large to bring total output of electricity by the Associated Gas & Electric System for the four weeks ended July 5 up to 215,281,758 kilowatt hours, an increase of .1 per cent over the like period of last year, which contrasts with a decline of .4 per cent reported by the system for the four weeks ended June 28 when compared with the corresponding period of 1929.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼@4
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¾@3	2¾@3
Four to six months	3 @3½	3 @3½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¼c	34c
Bar silver in London	16d	15 13-16d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$79,000,000	$1,089,000,000
Year ago today	95,000,000	1,710,000,000
Balances	38,000,000	178,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	199,000,000
F R bank credit	34,575,631	151,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2¼@2⅛
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	4	Prague	5
St. Louis	4	Rome	5½
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	5½
Berne	2½	Vienna	5½
Brussels	3	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86¼	$4.86⅜	$4.8665
Cables	4.86½	4.86 19-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¾	.0303 21-32	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1387	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 15-16	.0523 13-16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2388	.2387½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1413¾	.1413	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2679½	.2679½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4025½	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1754	.1774	.1749
Norway—krone	.2679½	.2679½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1166	.1158	.193
Sweden—krona	.2689	.2689½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1944½	.1944	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	.3125	..
Shanghai—tael	.2687½	.3700	*
India—rupee	.3614	.3612	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5632	.5632	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3659	.3666	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1105	.1115	.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8690	.8690	1.0342
NoNrth America			
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00 1-16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July17	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03⅜	$1.10⅛	$1.48¼
Corn, No. 3 yellow	.98⅝	.95½	1.11½
Oats, No 2 white	.48¾	.47½	.58
Flour	5.40	5.40	6.90
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	29.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	32.00
Lard	.1020	.1000	.1255
Cotton, Mid Up	.1315	.1325	.1855
Zinc	.0415	.0415	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1125	.1150	.1800
Tin	.2980	.2913	.4530
Rubber	.1125	.1175	.2170
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0525
Lead	.0525	.0525	.0690
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	....

Public Utility Earnings

PUBLIC SERVICE CORP. OF NEW JERSEY

	1930	1929
June gross	$10,950,994	$11,307,353
Net income	3,320,719	3,526,394
Other income	378,063	611,860
Total	3,698,783	4,138,254
Deductions	1,372,797	1,288,183
Bal for divs & surplus	2,325,985	2,850,071
12 mos gross	138,267,081	131,052,864
Net income	42,397,800	39,687,788
Other income	3,024,177	2,726,552
Total	45,421,978	42,414,340
Deductions	15,420,243	15,736,602
Bal for div & surp	30,001,734	26,677,738

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

	1930	1929
June gross	$5,262,522	$3,509,289
Net aft int, etc	4,425,304	2,780,355
*Surp aft pfd divs	3,811,842	2,212,388
12 mos gross	56,217,279	38,422,712
Net aft int, etc	47,517,981	31,439,277
*Surp aft pfd divs	40,338,435	24,669,543

*Available for common dividends and reserves.

COAST COUNTIES GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

	1930	1929
May gross	$200,156	$189,557
*Net after charges	52,926	45,330
12 months' gross	2,147,811	1,963,543
*Net after charges	510,846	389,814

*After taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 17,'30	July 10,'30
Circulation	£365,120	£363,803
Public deposits	10,396	9,264
Private deposits	105,092	105,769
Bankers' accounts	69,587	69,532
Other accounts	35,505	36,237
Government securities	55,695	54,125
Other securities	26,608	26,175
Disc and adv	6,217	6,265
Securities	20,391	19,910
Reserves	51,250	52,781
Prop res to liab	44.3%	45.8%
Bullion	156,371	156,585
Bank rate	3%	3%

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	July 11, '30	July 4, '30
Gold	44,457,000	44,169,000
Sight balances abroad	6,774,000	6,904,000
Neg bills bought abr'd	18,916,000	18,698,000
Commer bills, France	4,961,000	5,532,000
Adv against secur	2,765,000	2,836,000
Neg bonds of sink fund	5,394,000	5,394,000
Circulation	72,858,000	73,259,000
Total cred cur acct	14,341,000	14,074,000
Treasury	3,112,000	3,474,000
Sinking fund	4,459,000	4,048,000
Private	6,397,000	6,120,000
Total sight liab	87,200,000	87,334,000
Ratio	50.98%	50.58%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

BING & BING, INC.

Bing & Bing, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $239,893 after depreciation, amortization, interest and federal taxes, compared with $467,500 in the June quarter of 1929. Net profit for the six months ended June 30 totaled $469,916, compared with $904,867 in the first half of the previous year.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON (AP)—An attractive selection, consisting of 7548 bales were offered at the wool auction sales today, of which 5500 were sold and competition was keen. Home and continent prices remained generally firm, especially greasy merinos, while slipes were firmer, capes were mostly all bought in.

RAILWAY & LIGHT SECURITIES

Railway & Light Securities Company reports for the six months ending June 30, 1930, net earnings available for dividends of $863,785, compared with $806,027 in the corresponding period in 1929. During this period the company has taken profits liberally, amounting to $609,795. The liquidating value of the common stock was $67.05 on June 30, 1930. With the substantial market recovery since that time, this figure is now in excess of $70 a share "ex" the 50-cent dividend. This compares with a liquidating value on Dec. 31, 1929, of $69.46 per share.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE GAINS

MINNEAPOLIS—Assets of Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis increased $2,97,541.68 during the first six months of 1930, E. M. Richardson, treasurer of the company, announced today. The increase in assets as of June 30, 1930, showed a gain of more than 7 per cent over the total as of Dec. 31, 1929, according to the company's financial statement.

OIL MERGER PROPOSED

Meetings of stockholders of Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. and Lago Oil & Transport Corporation will be held Aug. 18 to vote on an agreement to merge. Under the agreement holders of Lago Oil will receive one-half share of class B common of Pan-American for each share of Lago. About 97 per cent of the Lago shares are now owned by Pan-American.

FORD CAR SALES INCREASE

Sales of Ford passenger cars in 23 states and the District of Columbia in the first five months of this year showed increases ranging up to 50 per cent above sales for the corresponding period of last year, according to official passenger car registration figures. These states comprise more than 60 per cent of the total population of the United States.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅞; De Beers 7; and Rand Mines 3. Money was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent; and three months 2⅜ per cent.

SLIGHT GAIN IN CANADA'S BUSINESS SEEN

Prospects Are for Normal Wheat Harvest—Much Bond Financing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The Canadian business situation is slightly improved, but the volume is substantially below that of the first half of 1929.

The continued high rate of activity in the pulp and paper and the mining industries, and the development of relatively new industries, have provided important offsets to contraction in other directions, emphasizing the broadening trend of Canadian business.

The large number of mergers and corporate reorganizations attest the present marked trend toward industrial consolidation. From the standpoint of the steel industry and the status of the securities concerned, the British Empire Steel reorganization was one of the major financial developments. There were also two important mergers in the pulp and paper industry during the period.

Carloadings

An indication of general trade conditions during the last few months may be found in the movement of merchandise by rail. The number of cars carrying revenue-producing freight loaded on the railways so far this year has been about 10 per cent less than a year ago, the smaller movement of grains and forest products accounting for most of the decline.

More recently, however, there has been a marked increase in grain loadings; there are reports to the effect that a major movement by both rail and boat is now under way.

Better conditions are reported in domestic merchandising during the last week. In the retail trades there is a moderate movement of summer wearing apparel, and a slight increase in the sales of vacation goods. Retail hardware dealers continue to enjoy a fairly active movement in summer requirements.

In the wholesale dry goods trade demand is being maintained at nearly the volume of recent weeks, with numerous orders to hand in small individual amounts for country dealers for rush deliveries. A normal volume is reported in boots and shoes, while both ladies' wear and men's clothing have been quiet.

A reduction from the record of last month is reported in the output of automobile plants. Manufacturers of rubber tires report an increased demand. Furniture factories find some improvement in orders for specialties, but the business of regular lines continues dull. Cement plants are working to capacity. Agricultural implement and steel plants continue to operate on part time, with reduced staffs.

Wholesale prices show a decline in June. The index fell from 89.8 in May to 88.0 in June. Twenty-two quotations were higher, 126 were lower, while 354 remained unchanged. The declines were noted principally in vegetable products, animals and their products, fibers, textiles and textile products. Iron and its products declined slightly from 91.6 to 91.3 because of the lower prices which obtained for automobile body plates, steel sheets and scrap steel.

Crop Conditions

In Manitoba conditions have been most favorable. All grains were reported in good shape with wheat heading out satisfactorily, oats and barley eight to ten inches high.

Prospects at this time indicate that the harvest will be about normal, as the wheat acreage is 23,989,000, compared with 23,997,800 in 1929.

New bond issues made by Canadian provinces, municipalities, railways and corporations showed a total of $69,938,499 during the month of June. This is the second highest total of bond financing this year, being only exceeded by the May total of $106,386,091.

The bond financing for the first half of 1930 reached the high point of $366,665,997, as compared with $348,837,129 during the corresponding period of last year. Of the total there were sold in Canada $207,302,101; and in the United States, $155,788,000.

The recent sharp downward trend to cattle prices on public stockyards in Canada was arrested last week. At most markets there was an upward reaction in the better grades of killing cattle. There was also an improved tone in the store cattle market.

The sockeye season in British Columbia is expected to be successful, and salmon packers on the coast are much encouraged by the indications so far revealed.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last July16	Last July15
150	Acme Steel	55½	55⅜	55⅜	55½
300	Allied Motor	10¾	10	10½	10½
200	Art Metal Wks	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12½
600	As Tel Util	23	22½	23	22¾
150	Bastian-Bless	34¾	33½	34¾	33¼
100	Binks Mfg A	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	Burnham Trad	6⅜	6	6⅜	7
650	Butler Bros	8¾	8½	8½	8½
150	Cent Pub Serv A	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
1400	Cent & S W Ut	23½	22⅝	23½	22⅞
200	Chi City pf	15	15	15	15⅞
750	Chi Corp pf	37¾	37¼	37¾	37½
2100	Chicago Corp	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼
2650	Chicago Inves	6½	6	6½	6
3750	Com Edison	290	288⅛	290	290
50	Consumers Co	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Cont Chicago	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15½
2550	El House Ut	44	43	44	43½
500	Gen Theat Eq	34	33	34	34¾
1000	Gleaner C Har	27	27	27	27
1550	Inland Util	23¼	22½	22¾	23¼
6100	Insull Ut Inv	58¾	57⅞	58¾	58½
200	Keystone Steel	13	13	13	13
250	Libby, McNeil	15¼	14¾	14¾	14⅝
150	Lion Oil	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
550	Manh Dearborn	31¾	30¼	31¾	31½
100	Mer & Mfr A	28	28	28	28
20300	Mid Utilities	30	29⅛	30	29½
50	Mid Ut pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	101
16000	Mo-Kan Pipe	23½	19¼	19¾	23⅞
200	Nat Ed Pwr A	27½	27½	27½	26½
600	Nat Sec Inv	15	14½	14⅞	15
250	No Am Car	46⅛	45¾	46	45
50	N A Lt & Pwr	68	68	68	68
20	Pac Pub Serv A	25½	25½	25½	22½
100	Q R S DeVry	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
50	Seab Ut Shares	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
600	Stand Dredge	19	18	19	18
700	St Dredge cv pf	24	23	24	23
200	Swift & Co	29⅛	28⅞	29	29
2050	Swift Intl	35½	34¾	34¾	34¾
900	Unit C Am pf	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	14¾
50	US Gypsum	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
550	US Radio	21½	21	21⅝	21½
450	Util & Ind	14	13⅝	13¾	13¾
200	Ut & Ind pf	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
300	Vortex Mfg	23½	23	23	24
100	Vortex Mfg A	26½	26½	26½	27

Stock sales 194,800.

WALDORF SYSTEM PROFIT

Waldorf System, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, net profit after charges of $270,563, equal, after preferred dividends, to 56 cents a share on 461,610 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $270,038, or 55 cents a common share after preferred dividends. For the six months ended June 30, 1930, net after charges was $592,101, or $1.23 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends, compared with $547,676, or $1.13 a common share after preferred dividends for the first half of 1929.

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New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:15
1	Alum Co Am	239½	239½	239½
2	m Cities P&L B	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3	Am Com Pw A	22¼	22	22
1	Am Com Pow B	41¾	41¾	41¾
80	Am Cont Oilfields	3-16	3-16	3-16
12	Am Cyan B	22⅞	22½	22¾
2	Am Equities	15¼	15¼	15¼
13	Am & FP war	48⅞	48	48
4	Am Gas & El	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
2	Am Invest B	9	8⅞	8⅞
5	Am Maracaibo	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2	Am Nat Gas	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
40	Am Sup Power	25¼	24⅞	25
1	Am Sup P 1pf	99½	9½9	99½
35	Am Ut&Gen B vtc	11¾	11⅛	11⅝
15	Anch Post Fence	10	9¾	9¾
12	Anglo Chi C Nit	38¼	38	38¼
4	Appalach Gas	9¾	9½	9½
1	Ariz Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
8	Ark Nat Gas	10¼	10¼	10¼
13	do A	9½	9⅜	9⅜
2	Asso El Ind Ltd	6	6	6
1	Asso Gas & El A	34	34	34
1	Avia Corp Am	52	52	52
	B			
5	Bliss E W	19	19	19
4	Blue Ridge	8¾	8⅜	8½
1	do cvt pf	38½	38½	38½
4	Bridgeport Mach	5⅜	5¼	5¼
22	Bwana M'Kubua	3¼	3¼	3¼
	C			
1	CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
29	Can Marc Wireless	5⅛	5	5
7	Cent Pub Serv A	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜
5	Cen States El	25½	25	25
3	Centrif Pipe	7	7	7
3	Chath Ph Al nv	19⅜	19¼	19¼
7	Chem Nat As nv	23½	23	23½
4	Chesebro Mfg	158¼	150	158¼
45	Cities Service	27⅞	27½	27¾
1	Cities Serv pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
10	Colum Oil & G vtc	9⅛	9	9
2	Colum Pict vtc	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
13	Comwlth & So war	4	3⅞	4
1	Cons Cop Min	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Cons G&E Balt	113½	112½	112½
2	Cons Laundries	13¼	13¼	13¼
†25	Cont Shs cv pf	79¾	79¾	79¾
8	Cord Corp	9½	9	9½
15	Creole Pet	6½	6⅜	6½
1	Cuneo Press	41½	41½	41½
1	Curtiss Wr war	2	2	2
	D			
2	Darby Pet	13	13	13
9	Dayton Airpl	3½	3⅛	3⅛
5	Deere & Co new	89⅜	89	89⅜
1	Derby Oil	5⅝	5Z	5⅝
1	Douglas Airc	20¾	20¾	20¾
4	Duquesne Gas	11	11	11
1	Durant Mot	3½	3½	3½
	E			
2	East Gas & Fuel	31½	31½	31½
130	El Bond&Sh	83¼	82⅞	82⅝
1	El Bond&Sh pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	El Bond&Sh 5% pf	95⅛	95	95
1	El Pow Assoc	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	El P&L pf	100½	100½	100½
1	Europe El A	14¾	14¾	14¾
	F			
1	Fabric Finish	3	3	3
3	Federal Screw	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2	Fokker Aircraft	19	19	19
2	Ford Mot Cana A	32⅝	32½	32⅝
2	Ford Mot Ltd	15¾	15⅜	15⅝
7	Fox Theater A	10¼	10	10¼
	G			
2	Gen Bak	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4	Gen Bak pf	31¾	31⅛	31¾
1	Gen Empire	21	21	21
2	Gen Fireproof	30	30	30
1	Gold Seal Elec	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Golden Center Min	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Goldman Sachs	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
1	Gotham Knitbac	1	1	1
1	Gt At & Pac nv	230	230	230
2	Gt Lakes D&D n	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
6	Gul Oil Corp Pa	128⅞	128½	128¾
	H			
20	Houson Oil	20¼	19¾	20¼
2	Hudson Bay M&S	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6	Humble Oil	93¾	92⅜	93¾
1	Hygrade Food	12	12	12
	I			
5	Imp Oil Can	20½	20¼	20½
1	Indust Fin ctf	18½	18½	18½
1	Ins Co No Am rts	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Intercon Petrol	¾	¾	¾
2	Internat Pet	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
3	Irving Air Ch	14¾	14½	14½
2	Irving Air Ch war	4	4	4
1	Ital Super deb rt	4¾	4¾	4¾
	K			
1	Kolster Brandes	⅞	⅞	⅞
	L			
1	Lefcourt Realty	16	16	16
4	Lily Tulip Cup	28⅜	28¼	28¼
2	Lone Star Gas	39½	39	39½
	M			
4	Marine Midland	31½	31½	31½
4	Mavis Bott	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2	Metal & Min	13	12¾	13
1	Met 5 to 50c St B	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	Metro Ch Stores	6¼	6	6
1	Mid St Pet B vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6	Mid West Util	30	29¼	30
1	Mining Co Can	¾	¾	¾
28	Mo Kans Pipe L	20½	19⅝	20⅛
15	Mo Kans P L B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	Mo Kans P L rts	3-32	3-32	3-32
1	Morrison Elec	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Mountain Prod	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
	N			
1	Nat Avia	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3	Nat Investors	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
4	Nat Rub Mach	16⅝	16½	16⅝
1	National Trans	16½	16½	16½
1	Newberry (J J) Co	33	33	33

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	New Bradford	2½	2½	2½
1	Newport Co	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2	NY Rio & B Aires	10⅞	10¼	10¼
4	NY Transit (1.60)	18	16½	16½
8	Niag Hud Pow nw(.40)	17½	17⅜	17½
1	Niag Hud P C war	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4	Nor Am Avia A war	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Nor & Sou Am A	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Nor Euro Oil	2½	2½	2½
2	Novadel Agene (3G)	30	29⅜	29⅜
	O			
1	Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Ohio Oil (4)	67¾	67¾	67¾
10	Ohio Oil new	33⅞	33¾	33¾
1	Oil Stocks A (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
	P			
1	Pacific Pub Ser (1.30)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
4	Pandem Oil	¾	¾	¾
5	Pennroad Corp (.20)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2	Petroleum Corp war	4	3⅞	3⅞
1	Pitney Bowes	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Plymouth Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Pratt & Lam	48¾	48¾	48¾
3	Prince & Whitely	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Prince & White pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
10	Prudential Invest	15¾	15¼	15¾
3	Pub Util Hold	16¾	16¾	16¾
	Q			
†30	Quaker Oats pf	118¼	116	118¼
	R			
1	Radio Products	8	8	8
3	Rainbow L Prod A	8¾	8⅝	8¾
3	Rainbow L Prod B	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1	Reiter Foster	4	4	4
1	Reynolds Invest	4½	4½	4½
2	Royal Typewriter	55	55	55
	S			
2	St Regis Paper	23⅞	23½	23½
3	Shattuck Denn	5	5	5
1	Shawinig W&P	70	70	70
2	Shenandoah	11½	11½	11½
1	do pf	40	40	40
9	Silica Gel ctf	20	19	20
2	So Cal Ed C pf	24⅞	24¾	24¾
1	South Penn Oil	37½	37½	37½
3	Southland Royalty	10	10	10
1	Southwest Gas Ut	13	13	13
2	Stand Mot	1¾	1¾	1¾
18	Stand Oil Ind	50⅞	50¾	50¾
2	Stand Oil Ky	32	32	32
†100	Stand Oil Ohio	80	80	80
1	Starrett Corp	22¾	22¾	22¾
1	Strauss (Nathan)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Strauss Roth	13	13	13
1	Swift Int	34	34	34
	T			
2	Technicolor Inc	32¼	32¼	32¼
3	Todd Shipyards	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
42	Transamer Corp	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
2	Trans Lux D Pic A	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	Tri Cont Corp war	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2	Triplex Saf Glass	8⅜	8	8
1	Tri Utilities pf	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
	U			
1	Unit Chem pt pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1	United Dry Dock	4	4	4
37	Unit Founders	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
13	United Gas new	15⅞	15¾	15¾
2	United Gas war	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1	United Gas pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
17	Un Lt & Pow A	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
1	Un Lt & Pw cv pf	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	U S & Int Sec	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	U S & Overseas	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	U S Elec Pow	12¾	12½	12½
2	U S Shares Fin	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	Utility Equities	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3	Util Pow & Lt	17⅝	17½	17⅝
3	Utility & Indus	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
	V			
5	Vacuum Oil	89⅜	88¼	88⅜
9	Venezuelan Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	W			
1	Wenden Cop Min	¼	¼	¼
*1	West Air Express	34	34	34
1	Wil-low Cafet	8	8	8
	Y			
1	Y Oil & Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	Ala Pw 4½s '67	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Alum Co 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	95	95	95
5	Am G&E 5s '28	98½	98½	98½
1	Appala Gas 6s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Appala Gas 6s B '45	96½	96	96
6	Appala Pw 5s '56	100¾	100½	100½
1	Ark P&Lt 5s '56	98½	98½	98½
2	Asso G&E 5½s '38	83	83	83
2	Asso G&E 5s '68	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
12	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	78¼	78⅛	78¼
5	Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Bates Valve 6s '42 ww	107	107	107
3	Bos & Alb 4¼s '78	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
12	Cal Pkg 5s '40	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100	100	100
6	Cap Adm 5s A '53 xw	79	79	79
16	Caterp Trac 5s '38	101½	101⅜	101½
4	Cent St El 5½s '54	78½	78⅛	78⅛
4	Cities Ser 5s '66	83	82¾	82¾
39	Cities Ser 5s '50	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3	Cit Ser Gas 5½s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
5	Consum Pw 4½s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
13	Crucible Stl 5s '40	99½	99½	99½
1	Det C Gas 6s A '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Det Int Bridge 6½s '52	55	55	55
3	DuQues G 6s '45	87⅜	86½	87⅜
1	East Util Inv 5s A '54	79	79	79
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	91⅜	91	91
10	Fairbks M 5s '42	97½	97½	97½
1	Firestn Cot M 5s '48	88	88	88
1	Fla P & L 5s '54	89	89	89
10	Gat Pow 5s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Gen Pub Util 6s '31	97	97	97
1	Gen Vend 6s '37 ww	20	20	20
8	Green Mt P 5s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Gulf O Pa 5s '37	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	98½	98½	98½
1	Hygrade Fd 6s A '49	60½	60½	60½
1	Ill P & L 5½s '57	93	93	93
4	Indep Oil 6s '39	104	104	104
3	Ind P&L 5s A '57	100½	100⅜	100½
5	Inland Util 6s '34	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
19	Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
3	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	83	81¼	81¼
4	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	95	95	95
1	Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Leehigh P S 6s A 2026	105	105	105
10	Midwest Ut 5s '32	100¼	10¼0	100¼
34	Mid West Ut 5s '34	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Mid West Ut 5s '35	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Milw G & E 4½s '67	99	99	99
2	Mo Pac 5s H 80	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Montrl LH&P 5s A '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
15	Nat P&L 5s B 2030	91¼	90¾	91¼
3	Nat P Serv 5s '78	76	76	76
3	Nor Ind P Ser 5s '69	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	Nor Tex Ut 7s '35 ww	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Ohio Pw 4½s D '56	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3	Pac G&E 4½s E '57	96½	96½	96½
3	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Pen Oh Ed 6s'50 xw	103	103	103
2	Phila El 5½s '72	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Piedmont El 6½s '60 A	91½	91½	91½
10	Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Procter & G 4½s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Pub S of N Ill 4½'30 E	94	94	94
1	Queens Boro G 5½'52	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Roch Cent Pw 5s '53	76	73	76
3	St L G&C 6s '47	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1	Shawsheen 7s '31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	107	106⅝	106⅝
2	So Nat Gas 6s '44	93½	93½	93½
1	So'west Nat Gas 6s '45	96½	96½	96½
1	Stand P&Lt 6s '57	99½	99½	99½
1	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	95¾	95¾	95¾
15	Tri Util 5s '79	87	86	86
8	Union Gulf 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Van Sweringen 6s '35	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	Virg Ry 4½s B '62	99	99	99
6	Wabash R R5s D '80	100½	100	100½
1	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	90½	90½	90½
1	Westvaco Chlr 5½s '37	103	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
13	Brisbane 6s '50	95¾	95½	95¾
7	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	100	10 0	100
1	Com Privt Bk 5½s '37	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
8	Cuba Rep 5½s '45	94	94	94
5	Den Mtg Bk 5s '7 IX	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Europ Elec 6½s '65	90	90	90
10	Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Hamburg El 5½s'38	87½	87½	87½
3	Prusisa FS 6s'52	89	88⅝	88⅝
5	Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	86¼	86⅛	86¼
2	Saar Basin Con 7s '35	98	98	98
1	Stinnes 7s'36 xw	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3	Terni Elec 6½s'53	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Unit Elec Serv 7s'56	97½	97½	97½

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. —G Partly extra. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

DIVIDENDS

Texas Gulf Sulphur declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the 6 per cent first preferred stock, and 34⅜ cents on the 5½ per cent preferred, both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Bigelow-Sanford declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21. The company also declared two regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred, one payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21, and the other payable Nov 1. to stock of record Oct. 17.

McCord Radiator & Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the class B stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24.

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.25, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 17.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Western Air Express declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

Clinchfield Coal Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 25.

Cities Service Company declared monthly dividend of 2½ cents in cash and ½ of 1 per cent in stock on common, also regular monthly dividends of 50 cents on preferred and preference BB stock and 5 cents on preference B stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on new stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5. This is equal to $2 quarterly and $8 annually paid on old stock, split 8 for 1.

E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 28.

United Securities Trust Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The New Girl

(A Carlene Story)

By L. E. FLACK

Part I

"CARLENE. Oh, Carlene!" Carlene Bennet, running up the high school steps, paused at the sound of the familiar voice.

"Why, hello, Anna. I didn't see you coming."

Anna Abeling, fair cheeks flushed, ran up breathlessly.

"Oh, Carlene, have you heard the news? Auntie Clark is going to move."

"Auntie Clark!" Carlene was incredulous attention. "Move. Why, what do you mean?"

"I was just in this morning for a dozen of eggs. It seems she isn't able to make ends meet, so she's going to rent her little house, and go to the city and live with her niece. They have only a small apartment, so she won't even have a room to herself. I knew she didn't have very much, but—well, I thought she was getting along nicely."

"Why, the poor dear. Whatever shall we do without her?" Carlene looked thoughtful. "I'm going to run in this evening after school." And then as the gong rang, both girls hastened down the hall.

The pupils were taking their places as they came into the high school auditorium, and Carlene hurried to her seat. She glanced with surprise at the seat ahead. It had been vacant for several weeks, but this morning a new girl occupied it.

There was the usual assembly period, then the gong sounded for classes, and Carlene got out her books preparatory to geometry class.

It was in the hall that the new girl rather shyly approached her.

"I'm to be in geometry, section I. Will you please tell me what room it is in?"

"Why, I take that, too," Carlene smiled at the perplexed face. "Come right along with me," and the girl acquiesced thankfully.

Geometry, Section One

Miss Brone, the mathematics teacher, accepted the new arrival a little dubiously.

"It's decidedly late in the term to be entering the class," she said. "Our numbers are so large already that I'm afraid we shouldn't accept any more. However, I'll give you a chance," and she smiled a little more hospitably. "Carlene, will you show her the assignment for today?"

The girl turned back, and Carlene beckoned from her seat.

It was some moments before the second gong would sound, and Carlene opened her book, and designated the day's lesson. The girl's eyes opened wide.

"Oh, are you that far? Why, I'm only on this page. Thirteen pages to make up. Is—is she an awfully hard grader?"

"Well," Carlene considered. "She is pretty strict on accuracy, but," at the look of dismay on the pretty face, "she's absolutely fair." Then impulsively, "I'll be glad to help you, if you wish. I've just been over it all, so it's fresh in my mind."

The relief on the other's face was instant.

"Oh, if you will, I'll be so thankful." Then she smiled apologetically. "I've forgotten to introduce myself—I'm Hazel Armstrong."

In the hall later, Carlene introduced the new girl to a group of classmates.

"Natalie Corbot, Anna Abeling, Jane Merton."

Hazel smiled at them pleasantly.

"I'm just going to love it here," she said as she and Carlene walked back to the assembly. "Everyone is so perfectly darling."

⁂

It was nearly half an hour after high school dismissal that Carlene walked up the street in the direction of Auntie Clark's little home. She had helped the new girl with a proposition, and it was nearly 4:15 when she opened the cottage gate.

Auntie Clark was going to move. She could hardly realize it. Somehow Auntie Clark seemed almost an institution. How often Carlene had run into her little cottage in her little girl days, and what wonderful times she had had there. It was Auntie Clark who had first discovered her skill with the needle, and had helped and encouraged her over the many little stumbling places. It was Auntie Clark who had always had time to help her when she grew older and had come to some particularly difficult problem. And it was not only she who had been helped. Her little brothers and sisters ran in there now, just as Carlene had done before them, and Auntie Clark had always a smile and a word of welcome. And she was going to move. A glint of moisture crept into the dark eyes.

Auntie Clark's Home

Carlene ran up the steps. Everything was so familiar—the snow-white curtains at the windows, the "doll" house, Carlene had formerly called it—a little room at the side where Auntie Clark had let her play for hours in perfect contentment. The big yellow cat on the step.

"Hello, Sunbeam. Anybody home?" Carlene pounded the door more vigorously. And then around the corner came a cheery, little old lady.

"Why, if it isn't Carlene Bennet! Come right in, my dear. I was just feeding the chickens," and she wiped her hands on an immaculate apron.

The large sunny living room, Sunbeam curled up comfortably by the stove, Auntie Clark bustling busily about.

"A cup of chocolate, my dear. And a piece of my raisin cake—"

Somehow it all seemed so familiar, so natural—she couldn't really be going—

"But I'll have to, my dear." Auntie Clark's voice was resolutely cheerful. "You see, if I rent the house, there'll be a little income, and staying at Nora's I shall get along just fine."

Somehow Auntie Clark's forced optimism did not extend to Carlene, and when Auntie Clark was not noticing, Carlene caught a suspicion of moisture in her eyes.

"She doesn't really want to go," the girl thought quickly. "Of course not—give up her dear little home to strangers. Oh, oh, if I could only think of some way. At least she will not go till the first of the month. Maybe something will turn up. If she could only earn enough with her garden, or her chickens."

The Telephone Bell

She was still thinking of it that evening when the telephone bell jangled. It was Jane Merton.

"Your presence is requested at a party given at—" she broke off with a little laugh.

"Oh, Jane!" Carlene smiled at her end of the line. A party at Jane Merton's was always an event. "You darling!"

"We're going to have some terribly important people, too, the Cranes from the city. Mother's told Mrs. Crane what lovely sewing you do, and I'm almost positive you'll get an order."

Carlene smiled happily.

With her best customer, Mrs. Marnel, out of town, she had not had much sewing to do lately, so she welcomed the thought of the party with double pleasure.

She was early to school the next morning. She had promised to help the new girl with her geometry. She was already there when Carlene arrived, and she welcomed her with a pleased little smile.

The morning session became customary.

"It's really wonderful of you to help me like this," Hazel said with appreciation when the first test of the term had been successfully passed. "I don't know what I should have done without you."

⁂

It was one evening a few days later that Carlene decided to make a new dress for the party.

"That material I got for Christmas will be just the thing," she told her sister Doris, and the two began a careful inspection of patterns.

The crisp tan rayon was lovely and the new dress progressed successfully.

"Just think, Dodie," Carlene said one afternoon when the two girls were busily sewing, "Jane was telling me today about the Cranes. They're quite wealthy. Jane says they have the most wonderful home, and such lovely grounds." She looked up, her dark eyes sparkling with enthusiasm. "Just think, if they should invite us down.

"Oh," she broke off a moment later. "You know that new girl, Dodie, the one who sits in front of me in the assembly. She was telling me today that she wants to get a place to room and board. She's been staying with the Duaines—new people from the city—but they have some relatives coming to visit so they won't have room for her after the first. You don't happen to know of any place, do you, Dodie?"

Doris shook her head slowly.

"No, if the Marnels were home she might go there—"

"Oh, I imagine she wants something rather inexpensive. She didn't say, but she dresses quite simply—very nice, but nothing at all lavish—so perhaps she needs to save. She really seemed quite anxious about it, too. Her aunt is coming down next week and she wants to get a place where there will be room for both of them while she's here."

The dress was completed the day before the party and Carlene ran over to show it to Auntie Clark.

Carlene Has an Idea

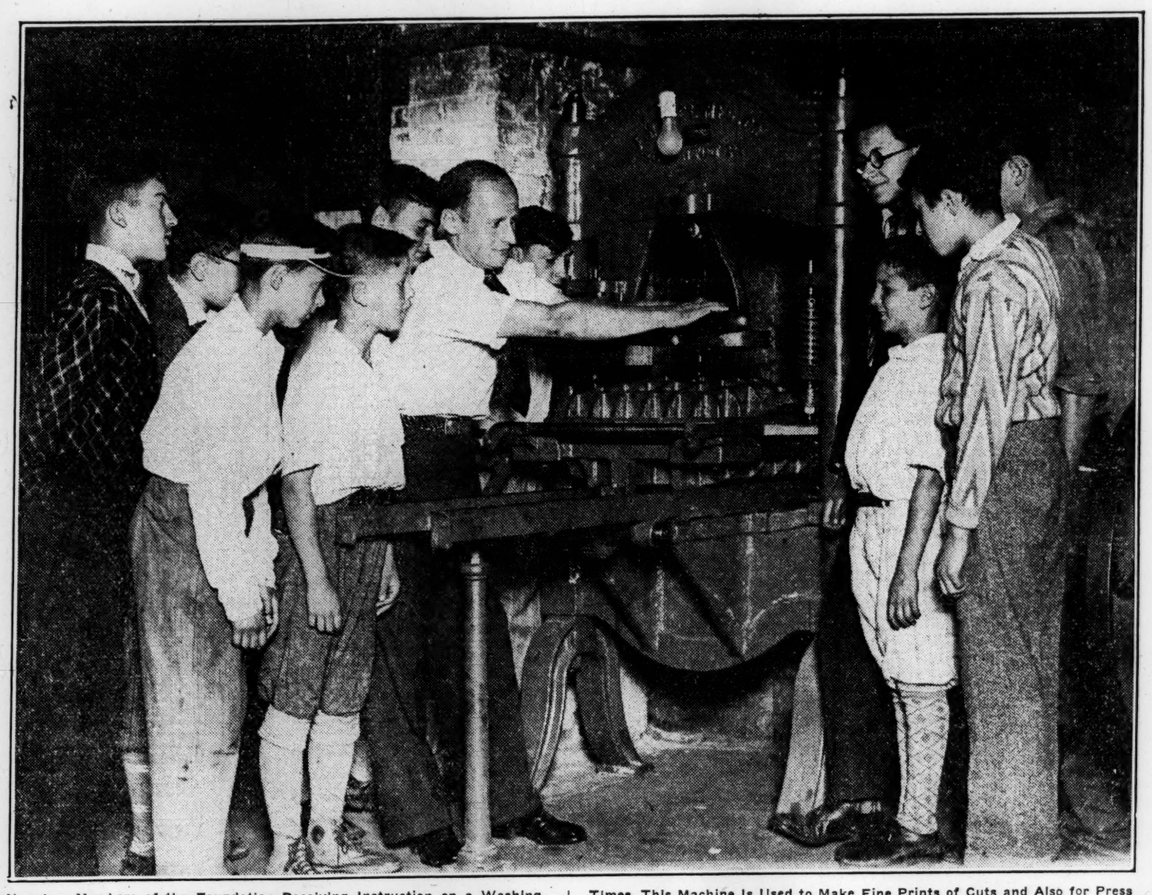
"It's lovely," the elderly woman smiled appreciatively as she held up the shimmering folds.

Carlene smiled at the whole-hearted praise, and then she must look at Mrs. Clark's progress in house cleaning.

She was clearing the old play room, which had also been used as a store room with its accumulation of boxes and trunks. She was in the midst of work now—boxes were strewed everywhere, an old trunk open and half full, magazines, dusty papers. The curtains had been taken down from the large south exposure windows and the wall paper was faded with glaring spots where some box or picture had kept it intact from the sun. Surely not an encouraging sight. But Carlene was looking at it with shining eyes.

"Oh, Auntie Clark," she exclaimed excitedly. "I have an idea!"

(To Be Concluded)



Newsboy Members of the Foundation Receiving Instruction on a Washington Hand Press, the Gift of Adolph S. Ochs, Editor of the New York Times. This Machine Is Used to Make Fine Prints of Cuts and Also for Press Work. The Original of This Machine Was Used by Benjamin Franklin.

Boston Newsboys Learn While They Earn

THE Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Boston, Mass., is an institution of education and recreation for newsboys. Its purpose is "to bridge the great gap that exists between the street life of the newsboy and his future responsibilities," and to hold membership in the organization, one must be a Boston newsboy. Youths of all nationalities, races and creeds are thrown together in the different classes so that each will see in the other qualities and abilities which they learn to admire and respect. The members are pledged to practice and promote the motto of the foundation, to "Strive, Serve, Save, Study." In order that the member may feel that he is paying for the privileges of the foundation, each boy pays small dues—from 2 to 10 cents a week—depending upon his income and dependents.

At present, more than 3000 of the 5000 Boston newsboys are members of the organization, which has headquarters in a large and beautiful building located on historic Beacon Hill near the State House. Forty-two subjects are taught at the foundation by a competent staff of 70 instructors. Some of these are sculpturing, appreciation of literature, painting, drawing, pottery, designing and making of jewelry, and various trades such as electricity, mechanical drafting, woodwork, photography and the making of model planes and yachts.

Coördination between educational classes of the foundation is closely followed. An example of this is an instance of the art and designing class designing a lamp, the woodworking class making the lamp, and the electrical department wiring it. If it happens to be a design requiring a painted shade or vase, it is sent from the electrical department to the painting group to be painted. Other classes are coöperating in similar ways.

Free Scholarships

Scholarships are given each year to worthy boys who have done meritorious work, so that they may continue studies in college or trade schools. These are awarded by the founder, Harry E. Burroughs, prominent Boston lawyer, and once himself a Boston newsboy on the streets near where this foundation was established. At present, 22 boys are attending various colleges in the East.

One of the outstanding and unique features of the foundation is "The City of Newsboyville" which is in reality the foundation itself in terms of a city. It is divided into five wards and each ward is represented by a city councilor. There are 20 departments under the mayor, including the disciplinary, fire, sanitary, transportation, engineering, and entertainment departments. The disciplinary department consists of 25 members trained for floor duty about the "city." These boys are the city's policemen and they also serve as ushers on entertainment nights.

The fire department members are trained in fire rules and regulations and are required to know the exact position of each fire extinguisher in the building. They are also efficiently trained in fire drills and it is their duty to see that others are familiar with drill work also. The sanitary department members make nightly inspection of the building and keep it spotlessly clean. The engineering department of the city is very popular. The boys assist the engineer in the boiler room and often are able to take care of the huge steam plant by themselves. They are in charge of the temperature of the building and run the boilers accordingly.

Training for Citizenship

The City of Newsboyville's main object is to teach the boys the details of government and good citizenship. Before the present mayor and other executive officers were elected, a period of three weeks was spent teaching each boy how to vote and the significance of rightful and wise voting.

The Newsboys Foundation has its own court, with three trial justices. The boy judges are assigned various cases to act upon, such as minor offenses in the building and outside complaints. The sentence inflicted by the judges is restrained in punishment to two days of suspension from the foundation. Of course, if the accused wishes to appeal, he may do so, and he may have his own boy lawyer. Offenses to be tried, however, are very few.

A recent ruling, permitting newsboys from out of town to use the foundation on Sundays, has been put into effect, local newsboys giving way to those who are not privileged to use the building during the week.

The foundation employs a secretary to go into the homes of boys who are members of the organization. This worker finds the condition under which the boy lives and learns just what he needs. In this way they are receiving much coöperation from parents.

A 54-piece concert band is the pride of the foundation. While this band has been training for two years, its first public appearance will take place during the Tercentenary celebration, when 500 of the boys will appear in a pageant. Besides the band, the foundation has a concert orchestra and harmonica band that frequently play at various public functions. On one occasion the harmonica band group played in a radiocast to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd while he was at his base in Little America. On each Friday evening, which is "entertainment night," the boys originate and stage five acts of vaudeville.

During the summer months, all members of the foundation are given an opportunity to spend two weeks in the country on a combined farm and camp, where they are taught farming and dairying and other important points of agriculture. Some of the boys had never been out of the city until membership in the foundation made a trip to the country possible.

Harry E. Burroughs, the founder, has been more than generous to the foundation and to his boys. Recently he gave bank books to 550 boys with a $1 deposit initiating a "saving race" among Boston newsboys. At the end of two months, they were collected and 100 prizes were awarded to those who had saved the largest amounts of money.

Another feature of the foundation is the News of the World group. Some 75 boys collect clippings of world news most interesting to them as individuals, meeting twice a week to discuss the subjects "behind the headlines they cry." A small newspaper is edited by the boys. All the work, including the setting of type, make-up, proof-reading and printing, is accomplished by themselves. A small printing press, which was given to them by Adolph Ochs, editor of the New York Times, has been installed, with other printing facilities, in the basement of the building. In the basement is also a shoe repair shop, where the boys may take care of their own shoes, besides being allowed to bring in and repair shoes of their parents, brothers and sisters.

Although educational work is a primary factor at the foundation, the boys have time for the many recreational activities which the institution affords. There is a large gymnasium and game room, where the boys indulge in many forms of play during their spare time. The boys coöperate with each other and a spirit of good fellowship and fair play always reigns. The foundation also has a large library and donations of books have been numerous. There are no rules or regulations in the building. Behavior is left to the boy's sense of honor and he responds to it.

Pets in Camp

DON, Swizzle and Blackstripe were pets one summer in a children's camp in the Berkshire Hills.

Don was a beautiful collie dog, kindly, yet dignified and reserved. Swizzle was a tiny white Maltese terrier pup who had not yet learned manners nor the ways of the world. Blackstripe, though not exactly a "black sheep" came as near to being one as could a little brown goat with the color shading into black along his sharp "ridgepole" from the tip of his inquisitive nose to the end of his stubby tail. He was not much older than Swizzle, though many times his size.

Don belonged to the housekeeper and took the responsibilities of his position seriously. Swizzle was owned by a little girl of seven, as petted and pampered as he, while Blackstripe had for a master a real boy of nine who had insisted that he would not come to camp unless his pet came also, and who on their arrival had promptly proceeded to forget all about him.

Swizzle and Don

While each of the trio thus had an owner, all seemed really to belong more to the whole camp of 60 children. When Swizzle wanted to be cuddled, he cared little into whose arms he snuggled, and Blackstripe seemed to forget his one master as promptly as his one master forgot him. Everybody was interested in the antics of the three, and the three were interested in the antics of one another.

Especially did Swizzle develop an admiration for Don equal to the hero worship of a small boy for a fellow like Lindbergh. He would follow the great collie about by the hour, while the collie treated him in a manner that seemed to say, "He's such a child, one must make allowance for his ways."

When Don would lie down with his paws stretched out before him, Swizzle would be determined on play, and would jump about in front of him, or prance from side to side, barking his puppy bark or pulling disrespectfully at the long silky ears of his patient companion. Sometimes the latter would pay no more attention to him than if he had been a fly buzzing around. At other times he would humor the little one by getting up and returning his attentions in kind.

Swizzle was also fond of Blackstripe, though in a lesser degree, and this fondness seemed to be returned. Between Blackstripe and Don there was a sort of mutual indifference. Neither paid much attention to the other except when the former would discover the two canines at play together. Then he would step in, dancing about on his hind feet and threatening first one and then the other, with head held low on one side as if about to butt them apart.

Blackstripe was a law unto himself, and determined that his law, or his whim should be respected. Wherever he was not wanted, there he was sure to be. If there was a solemn gathering in the big room and he was shut out, he would prance back and forth before the low windows, cutting capers that would make the boys and girls laugh so that the proceedings would have to stop. Then, when someone was sent out to take him away, he would pop in between that one's legs the second the door was opened and go skipping over chairs and tables, upsetting things generally. There was always a mad scramble before he could be caught, for he was as elusive as the proverbial greased pig.

Mischievous Blackstripe

The edict went forth at last that he would have to be kept tied up. But whenever it was put into effect he would cry so piteously, almost like a human child, that someone was sure to turn him loose again. For in spite of all his impishness, he was really much loved.

Toward the end of the summer, however, things became quite unbearable, at least to the cook, and there came a day when his misdemeanors could no longer be overlooked. A new camp song recounted Blackstripe's latest misdeed, the principal lines of which ran:

The goat got into the storeroom—
He set his feet in the butter;
He scattered all the flour;
He spilled a sack of sugar;
He ate a couple of pies;

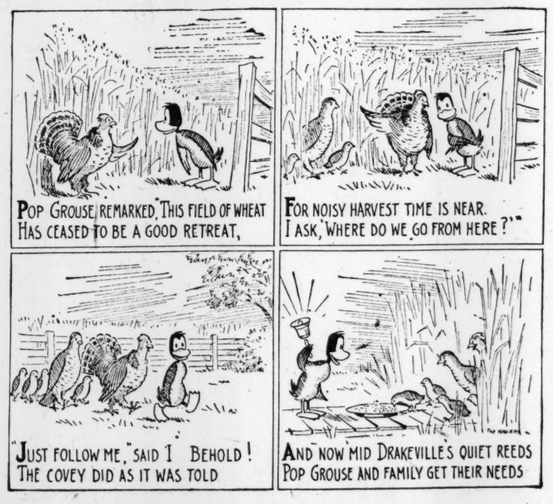
After that Blackstripe was chained, and a penalty was proclaimed for anyone who unloosed him. At first he tried his wiles on his sympathizing friends, but for once these were of no avail. His chain was long and he was moved often from spot to spot where he could have water, shade and fresh grass. The children took him scraps, and Swizzle and even Don, on occasions, kept him company. In time he became accustomed to the new life and ceased to grieve.

With the coming of September, camp was at an end. The boys and girls returned to their homes. Swizzle and Don went with their mistresses, but Blackstripe was given to a neighboring farmer. Henceforth he would have wide fields in which to gambol and lambs with which to play. It seemed better so than that he should be shut up in a city. But it is safe to say that neither he nor Swizzle nor Don will soon be forgotten by the boys and girls to whom they afforded so much interest that summer.

To Dry Wet Shoes

Wet shoes are often part of the price one pays for the delights of living close to nature, but the following method aids in drying them properly: Drive stakes into the ground near the camp fire, and hang the boots or shoes upside down over the sticks. The application of intense heat is ruinous to leather, hence the stakes should not be placed too near the fire. Turn the boots or shoes at frequent intervals so that they may dry evenly. Another and a quicker way is to fill the boots or shoes with hot gravel, pebbles or sand. Shoes treated in this way are dry and ready for use in a few hours.

The Adventures of Waddles



Finding a Humming Bird's Nest

To find a humming bird's nest is, perhaps, one of the most difficult tasks for the naturalist, but to find this nest in a hemlock tree is almost beyond belief; for the humming bird builds his tiny house, according to the best research, in the branches of an apple or other blossom- and fruit-bearing tree.

However, all such theory has been shattered by James Greenburg, a young lad, who recently discovered the occupied home of this wee bird in an old hemlock in Hammonds Woods, in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., and today he is, in consequence, one of the most popular members of the Olmstead Naturalists Club, an organization fostered by the Children's Museum of Boston.

The institution is just now interesting large groups of playground children in nature research and each Tuesday during the summer months numbers of eager boys and girls assemble at Olmstead Park and under the direction of a guide trained in nature lore, they are taken on tramps in the fields and woods for the study of rare plants and flowers, animals, trees, insects and aquatic life. Later their experiences and observations of these excursions are recorded in their own magazine which is read by boys and girls throughout the country.

A New Mother Hubbard Cupboard

One of our Mail Bag correspondents, Jack Wilson of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, wrote of this new Mother Hubbard's Cupboard in a letter to a friend. It is the scheme of the Mayor of Ballarat, and is for the benefit of the unemployed. Anyone may place food or money in this cupboard, and what was the result? Wood merchants donated many tons of wood, bakers hundreds of loaves of bread, and altogether £1000 ($5000) worth of both goods and money was collected on the very first day. So, you see, it is no longer the bare Mother Hubbard Cupboard of the nursery rhyme but one overflowing with good things for those who are in need.

The Mail Bag

Kailua Kona, Hawaii

Dear Editor:

We live in the grounds of the old Palace of the Kings and Chiefs of Hawaii and help take care of the place. Kona is a very primitive district and has many coffee plantations, most of them owned and cultivated by Japanese. Many tourists come here to Kailua Kona and visit the palace, which is now a museum for this island. There is a fine grass hut furnished in the old Hawaiian way on the premises, also a spring of water, which is walled in and connected with the sea. There are five kinds of fishes and shrimps in this pool and I feed them. Next door is the Kona Inn for tourists.

We are on a bay of the sea coast and the blue flush of Kona's seas is celebrated in song. The sunsets and twilights here are wonderful! Monoplanes alight on the water sometimes, when the Hawaiian canoes meet them and paddle the passengers ashore.

I am 15 years old and I should like very much to correspond with girls in Japan.

Daisy Sonada K.

Canandaigua, New York

Dear Mailbaggers:

If you are corresponding with someone in a foreign country perhaps you will have as happy an experience as I had last summer, all so unexpectedly.

I had become acquainted with Gwendolen Howe of Colchester, England, through the Mail Bag. I was interested in English folk dancing and so was she, so we wrote each other letters about it and about other things as well.

I happened to mention to an aunt of mine the fact that one of my friends was planning to go to England for the second time last summer. My aunt said, in fun, "Wouldn't it be nice if you could go, too?" Of course I agreed with her, never dreaming that the trip would become a reality. It did! The next thing I knew, school had closed for the summer and I was on my way to England for two months.

From London, one day in August, I took the train to Colchester. My friend Gwendolen met me at the station and from the moment of our meeting to the time I returned to London was a joyous occasion. My friend and her mother showed me all about the interesting old town of Colchester, with its old castle and its St. Botolph's Priory. I am inclosing a picture of the beautiful Priory doorway, also a larger picture showing more of the west front with the graceful interlacing arches.

I am indeed grateful to the Monitor, and to the Mail Bag especially,

Doorway, St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester, England

for making such jolly friendships possible.

I should like to write more about things I saw throughout England, especially about some of the beautiful cathedrals my friend and I saw, such as Salisbury, Canterbury, Wells, Lincoln, Peterborough, Winchester and others. I hope to go to England again. If I do my friend and I will surely meet again. I am hoping now that she will visit the United States and come to see me.

It would be fun, indeed, if all the Mailbaggers could meet their unseen friends as unexpectedly as I met mine.

Elfreda S.

[Thank you very much for the pictures, Elfreda.—Ed.]

Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Perhaps the greatest thing for which Bloomington is noted is its Passion Play. This production is rapidly gaining national as well as international fame. The life of Jesus is portrayed from the Sermon on the Mount until the Ascension. The play is given in about four hours' time and is continuous, with no intermission. The production has much spiritual value, for those who come back say that they get more good out of it each year.

I have long been interested in the Mail Bag, but now I am writing in hope of gaining a few correspondents from many parts of the globe. My interests lie in the field of dramatics, music and poetry. Are there any De Molay's reading the Mail Bag? If so, I should like to hear from some. I am a senior in high school and my age is 18. I should like very much to have correspondents from the United States, Canada, France, England, Germany, Scotland and from any other country in the world.

Raymond B.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

An English friend has sent me The Christian Science Monitor and I was very delighted to find a Mail Bag in it, because for long I have tried to get correspondents from foreign countries, but to my regret, nowhere could I receive addresses. And so I should like very much to correspond with other girls from all countries.

I am living in Hamburg with my parents and I am going to school. Next year I take the "Abitur" (an examination) and then I shall be ready to go to the university. For six years I have learned English and I also know some French, but this I had to give up, because I had to learn Latin, too.

I am 18 years old, and interested in sports and arts. I should like to know the manners and customs of foreign countries, and I expect to tell my correspondent friends many things of Hamburg and Germany, hoping they may be interesting.

So I should be glad if some girls would have pleasure in writing to me. My English may not be quite correct, but I think you will understand the meaning of my sentences. If my correspondents know German a little, I can write my letters also in German, that they may learn more from them. I send you many greetings from Hamburg to the United States.

Gerda-Lisa M.

[Your English needed very little correcting, Gerda-Lisa.—Ed.]

New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

Although I have written to the Mail Bag several times, my letters have never been printed, so I thought I would try again. The Mail Bag certainly is wonderful and I enjoy it as much as the younger ones.

New Orleans has many interesting places. The place that attracts travelers is mostly the Vieux Carre. There is a building in these quarters that was built for Napoleon Bonaparte's refuge and it is still in almost as good condition as it was then. We also have the oldest mint in the United States, but it is not used now.

New Orleans has a new beautiful auditorium which cost $2,000,000. Its seating capacity is about 11,000. Our business district has the world's widest business thoroughfare which has just been beautified.

I would love to hear from someone "over twenty" anywhere, but it would have to be in English as that is the only tongue I understand.

Sorry that I have made my letter so long but there is so much to tell about New Orleans. With best wishes to you, Editor, and to the Monitor.

Bessie May P.

Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Dear Editor:

This is not the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, but I have not yet received any replies from the first.

Jamaica is a very interesting place. There is in Spanish Town a street called Monk Street. A passage ran from that street underneath the ground to the old cathedral, and now the ground seems to be getting quite shaky, and heavy traffic is not allowed to go past the cathedral. But the mystery is that they can't find the passage!

I should like to correspond with any girl around my age (14). I attend the St. Andrew High School for girls and I have very jolly times.

I love reading the Monitor and like best "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

Gloria B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Eva S. (15), Sedalia, Mo.

Helen K. (15), Gould, Okla.—Especially from abroad. Interested in reading, music and sports.

Ethel H. (16), Salem, Mo.

Virginia P. (17), Denver, Colo. Interested in reading, dramatics and outdoor sports.

Minnie D. (19), Waltham, Mass.

Marguerite S. (over 20), Chicago, Ill.

Boys

Dale B. (18), Bozeman, Mont.—From South and Central America, Mexico, Alaska, New Zealand and Quebec, Canada. Letters may be written in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese.

Carl S. (20), Munich, Germany.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

TESSIE

Children will enjoy this book of intimate adventures in a dog's life, written by the irresistible pup "Tessie" . . . with beautiful illustrations of Tessie and her friends.

$2.00 Postpaid

LAURA M. AGASSIZ
172 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

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CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

CAMP HA-HANA
on LOS COCHES CANON
For boys and girls, ages 7 to 14 inclusive. Swimming, hiking, games, nature study, music, folk dancing, arts and crafts. In the foothills of Southern California, 20 miles from San Diego. July 7-August 2.
ALFRED H. CAROTHERS, Director
HA-HANA SCHOOL, LAKESIDE, CALIF.
Ha-hana advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor and Progressive Education Magazine

The Camp Fire at Night

Dancing flames of the glowing campfire—a thread of smoke spiraling up to a starlit sky—tales of Indian lore, cowboy life and pioneer romance—stories of the days' doings of the campers—a Tewa chant or cowboy song and the circle parts for the night.

This is Camp Principia
in the mountains of Northern New Mexico
Boys' Sessions, June 10th to July 21st and July 22d to September 2d
Girls' Session, July 1st to August 12th
Address the Registrar for information and booklet.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Junior College Lower School
Upper School Co-educational Summer Camp

INDUSTRY SEEKS LABOR AGENCY DATA IN CHICAGO

Local Survey Bears on Check Over Nation Urged Upon Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—While Congress is being asked to consider legislation to improve public labor agencies through federal aid, a study bearing on the national field is being made in Chicago, a great center of common labor.

For the first time in this State, representatives of private industries which do much of the hiring, are approaching the problem coöperatively, advises Prof. B. F. Squires, chairman of the General Advisory Board of Illinois and a leading labor arbitrator.

A committee of seven, each member a personnel chief in a large private industry here, is engaged in an effort to establish standards for labor bureaus of the State, which would enable them to meet the needs of industry. The committee hopes to have recommendations for the Legislature when it meets next winter.

The significance of the committee's undertaking from the national standpoint is that no such code is available to labor agencies, according to Professor Squires, although Illinois's problem, according to hearings of the Wagner bills, appears to be duplicated in other states.

This problem arises out of the fact that state bureaus of labor, as most of them are now conducted, are not of a type that wins the support of industry, or to put it another way, it might be said that, lacking the support of industry, the bureaus are not able to function as they should.

As a result, wasteful methods of hiring at the gate now are used. One firm in Chicago, according to Professor Squires, interviewed 250,000 workers in 1929 in order to hire 40,000 men. The 210,000 applicants not employed by that concern went to other concerns, probably to 10 other concerns, said the labor arbitrator. What that pilgrimage from factory to factory meant to the worker's individuality can be left to the imagination.

The factory management, no less than the workers, is opposed to waste effort of this sort. That is why 30 personnel managers of large Chicago firms, such as the Western Electric Company, the Commonwealth Edison Company and others, responded some months ago to an invitation to come together and see what could be done to improve the public agencies. The outcome was that the committee was named from this group. Each member was made chairman of a subcommittee and the small groups went to work upon specific phases of the problem.

The most important committee, in Professor Squires' opinion, is that which is working out a means of connecting the worker with the work. Many occupations in one industry have parallel work in other industries, the economist explained. "When we see men squeezed out of one industry," he said, "we must be able to determine whether they cannot be placed in some other which needs men."

BRITISH LABOR PARTY TO BAR FOOD TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

already sent in for consideration questions of bulk purchase; there was also the question of import boards. "If these questions are raised," said Mr. Snowden, "we shall discuss them with an open mind and without prejudice." He added, "If upon these matters (bulk purchase and import boards) a practical policy can be agreed upon, we shall be prepared to accept it." To this he attached the proviso that "any such scheme was foredoomed to failure if it was considered solely from the view point of the producer."

The most effective speech of the evening was made by Sir Oswald Mosley, representing the Labor Left Wing, who had a full House to hear his exposition of the Socialist policy of bulk purchases. He began by chaffing both sides. "We have heard no constructive suggestion," he said. "Mr. Baldwin keeps an open mind on the taxation of foreign foodstuffs. Mr. Snowden keeps an open mind on his own party's policy of bulk purchase from the Dominions. I may remind the House that minds may be so wide open as to suggest they are vacant."

Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Baldwin had condemned the Government because they were not prepared to do something which he, Mr. Baldwin, had himself constantly repudiated. He also commented upon the fact that Mr. Baldwin had said nothing about the referendum which now appeared to have been dropped from the Conservative program. In conclusion he insisted that everything else should be tried before tampering with free trade.

SENATORS PLAN CLOTURE DURING TREATY DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

until Mr. Moses' return. He is then expected to deliver an extended address, according to reports of over 10,000 words in length. Until then Frederick Hale, (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, who has already delivered one three-hour prepared speech against the treaty will deliver another lengthy address in the nature of a reply to the pro-treaty presentation of David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, who occupied the floor for the greater part of one day's session will make another lengthy oration in criticism of the pact.

Mr. Watson, speaking privately to Mr. Copeland, inquired of him if he was filibustering. Mr. Copeland informed him that he was speaking on "orders" from Mr. Johnson. Mr. Watson warned him that this was filibustering and if persisted in would lead to retaliatory action.

Shortly after this conversation Mr. Johnson summoned Mr. Copeland into one of the private lobbies, where they held a hurried conference. It was after this that Mr. Copeland approached Mr. Watson and told him that there was no intention of filibustering on his part and that he would promise to hold the floor throughout the rest of the session without allowing a quorum call.

Four reservations have now definitely been projected—one by George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, declaring that no secret agreements exist, has been compromised on and is acceptable to the Administration. Mr. Moses has one relating to the so-called "escalator" clause in the treaty and Kenneth McKellar has two, on the freedom of the seas, and calling for the dismantling of British naval bases in the Western Hemisphere, viz.: Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, Esquimault.

ROTARY PLANS VOCATION WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo Rotary Club has enlarged its scope to include vocational guidance work on a large scale among the city's youth, as well as charity and educational endeavors, it has just been announced.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money: commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" CO., 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

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Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

FORTY acres bearing peaches, apricots; homesite on highway near Stockton, Calif.; owner unable to care for it; real opportunity; $2,000, terms. 5311 Lawton Ave., Oakland, Calif.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1929 in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letter of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dana Hall— First floor, 2-family, 6 rooms, glass sleeping porch, all modern, garage; attractive and convenient locality; available Sept. 1. University 4528-W.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, dinette, fireplace; price $65 includes gas and electricity; references. Tel. evenings, University 6992-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 147 Winthrop Road—Sunny 7-room apartment, bath, rear porch. Tel. Regent 8744.

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A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home. A complete service for your car. Transients welcomed.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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(Continued)

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$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
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SALES EXECUTIVE
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STORE SPACE

BOSTON, MASS.—Millinery space to let in dress store; reasonable rent. 272 Huntington Avenue.

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BUTTER POINT FARM
WALDOBORO—On the Maine coast; 150 acres bordering on the seashore; fishing, boating and bathing; fresh farm products; circular. WALTER P. QUINER Waldoboro, Me.

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Studios: Steinway Hall New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0388.

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. HARRIET S. HAGEN has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Miss Hagen is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 2446.

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WANTED—Kindergarten teacher with progressive method experience to take charge of small private group on Long Island near New York City beginning September. Box L-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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SAUGERTIES-IN-CATSKILLS, N. Y.—The Mygrant Homestead has several furnished 4-room bungalows to let, weekly rental. W. S. MYGRANT.

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REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
INN—SHOP—LOOMS
Phone Redding 67

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Sale of Boys' Bathing Suits Seasonably Priced
TWO PIECES
Jersey $1.50, Trunks, $1.50
Values to $2.25
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Diamonds *English Silver*
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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The Trustees of the NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK at their regular monthly meeting, Monday, March 10th, declared a dividend at the rate of 4½% per annum on all sums entitled thereto, to be credited and paid depositors April 1st, 1930, for the three months ending March 31st, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the bank.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHN EVELYN.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English diarist, ranking in pungent interest next to Samuel Pepys, his contemporary. Evelyn was the second son of a wealthy landowner, whose estates lay in Surrey, but as a boy he spent much time with his grandparents near Lewes. An education, begun at the local free school, was continued at Balliol College, Oxford; but Evelyn did not stay long enough to win his degree and soon after took up his abode in the Middle Temple, favorite haunt of the London lawyers. For a brief period he fought in the Dutch wars and, coming back to England, saw some slight action in the Civil War lately broken out between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians. Though faithful in his allegiance to the monarchical cause, Evelyn was but a half-hearted soldier. Soon he might have been discovered back at his birthplace, Wotton House near Dorking, then presided over by his elder brother, who was ready enough to permit John to busy himself delightedly with the improvement of the gardens. Gardens were always a passion with John Evelyn.

In the autumn of 1643 the King gave Evelyn leave to travel abroad. For several years he lingered there, moving leisurely from place to place and returning finally to Paris, where he was to find his bride, daughter of Sir Richard Browne, English representative at the French Court. It is during that period of residence on the Continent that Evelyn's Diary takes on genuine import for the modern reader. For a few years he was back and forth between home and abroad; then at last he established his family at Sayes Court, Deptford, a house which his father-in-law had held on lease from the Crown. Under the Commonwealth, Evelyn kept much in retreat, gardening and making himself something of a natural scientist. Indeed he was one of the promotors of the Royal Society. After the Restoration he enjoyed considerable Court favor; though he, a quiet, dignified man and a devout member of the Church of England, could have found little enough in common with such a sovereign as Charles II. Though Evelyn never held any important political office, he did fill ably a number of minor posts. Like Pepys, he was for years an admirable civil servant.

Evelyn's Diary treats of events stretching over a period of more than 50 years. It has certain qualities in common with Pepys's Diary, certain qualities apart from it. One has to admit that Evelyn's Diary is far less diverting, for it lacks the insistent, impudent curiosity as to other men and their affairs; it lacks the gossip and the astoundingly frank revelations of the most secret thoughts and acts. Yet Pepys's Diary deals only with a few years in the reign of Charles II, while that of Evelyn is crowded with the remarkable happenings of half a century. The student of history and of literature is greatly indebted to both diarists.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Now that all the street corners have been taken up, the next thing will be the motorized filling station that can chug alongside and refuel you on the run.

Passing Show: An oyster weighing over 1½ pounds is reported from America. This takes some swallowing.

Arkansas Gazette: Won't be long now till Sir Thomas Lipton makes another optimistic test of this ship parity thing.

Odds and Ends

Evaporators

The average size oak tree is capable of absorbing through its roots and giving off through its leaves 150 gallons of water daily.

Traffic Note

More than $1,000,000 was paid out by motorists in England and Wales last year for traffic violations.

Risky Business

It has been estimated that more than $500,000,000 is sunk every year by the people of the United States in the "blue sky" type of securities.

Rand Gold

The gold output in the Rand, Johannesburg, S. Af., is increasing, the production for the first quarter of 1930 being 30,000 ounces in excess of the similar period in 1929.

Jupiter

Jupiter is larger than all the other planets of the solar system, and is 1300 times bigger than the earth.

Chain on Tank Wagons

The dragging chain usually seen on gasoline trucks is a safety device because the movement of the fluid inside the tank generates electricity. The chain safely conducts this generated current to the ground.

California's Motto

The motto of California is "Eureka," or "I have found it."

International Phone Book

In the international telephone directory recently issued from Denmark three languages are used—English, French and German.

PROVING ITS NAME

The town of Fairplay, Colo., is planning a monument to a faithful burro that labored for many years in the mines in that region.

A Quotation for Today

THERE is no stumblingblock to faith comparable to an un-Christlike Christian.
—DAVID SMITH.

A Word a Day

Impugn

This word came to us from the Latin *impugnare*, "to fight against," compounded of *in*, "in, on, against," and *pugnare*, "to fight" — especially with the fists, from *pugnus*, "fist."

Its earliest use in English was in the sense of fighting against, assailing physically; but today we have restricted it to expressing the thought of calling in question, making insinuations against, assailing by words or arguments. In other words, the fighting has become entirely verbal.

"Oppugn" is similarly derived, the "Latin prefix *ob* (*op* before *p*) meaning "against." This word, however, still retains much of its original pugnacity, and may be defined as "to fight against, to assail or call in question, to be in conflict with, to attack."

Im-pugn' is accented on the second syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *use*, *g* is silent.

"He was unwilling to impugn the truth of her statement."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

Louis Braille

New York

IN A recent issue of the Saturday Review of Literature appears some interesting information about the life of Louis Braille, blind benefactor of the blind. The information comes from the Association Valentin Haüy pour le Bien des Aveugles (9, rue Duvoc, Paris), and tells how, among other things, Louis Braille, who taught after first being a pupil in the Royal Institute for Blind Children in Paris, "treated his pupils with extreme gentleness, punishing very rarely and then with benevolent firmness."

A contemporary who served as his guide in the streets and knew him well has written, "Louis Braille, who was an outstanding personality at the institution, made himself loved and valued by all for his amenity and graciousness."

This, of course, is the Braille who invented the present-used system of raised dots, by means of which the blind are enabled to read by touch. He also invented a very simple and ingenious tool by which the raised dots could be punched.

The memorandum goes on to tell how deeply the blind were moved at the passing of Louis Braille in 1852. "Their memory was not only of his rectitude of spirit but also of his extraordinary generosity. He had given up his position of organist in one of the churches of Paris in favor of a friend whose need he considered greater." It adds:

"After his death one of his nieces found a box marked 'Burn without opening.' His executors, after some discussion, believing that the contents of the box might require some adjustment, decided to disobey his instruction. The box was full of receipts for sums loaned by Braille. The executors respected his desire and destroyed the papers."

Student Aid

Evanston, Ill.

MONEY taken from social funds and treasuries of sororities and girls' dormitories at Northwestern University is being used to aid families in Chicago who have been affected by unemployment conditions. This has meant fewer parties and less elaborate decorations for the girls' social events, but the money has been cheerfully turned over to the head of a Chicago settlement house and to the United Charity organization.

Faculty members of the sociology department assisted in gathering and presenting the information about conditions in many Chicago families to the various sororities and houses. A great majority of the organizations on the campus immediately pledged generous sums from their social treasuries.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Owner of Motor Lawn Mower (to neighbor who has come to borrow it): "I'd better come along tomorrow and show you how it works."

Neighbor: "Right, if I'm not there, just carry on."

Thin as Gold Leaf

Customer (at drug store fountain): "I want a sandwich."

Soda Jerker: "Yessir—lettuce leaf, ham leaf, or cheese leaf?"—*Judge.*

Told Us, Too!

Traffic Cop: "Yer hitting 60!"

Young Wife: "But the man said I could go as fast as I wanted—after the first 500 miles!"—*Carolina Motorist.*

Not His Worms' Keeper

Kind Gentleman (to little boy eating an apple): "Look out for the worms, sonny."

Little Boy: "When I eat an apple the worms have to look out for themselves."—*Carolina Motorist.*

Even!

Co-ed (at a baseball game): "Oh, look! We have a man on every base!"

Another Co-ed: "That's nothing; so has the other side."—*Texas Ranger.*

Not a Cat Boat

James came to a word he could not pronounce.

"Barque," prompted the teacher.

James snickered.

"Barque," exclaimed the teacher, harshly.

James (obediently): "Bow-wow."—*American Boy.*

Just That

She: "It's the sweet nothings that a woman likes."

"He: "All right. I'll bring you a box of marshmallows." — *Chicago Daily News.*

His Business

Granny: "You'll never get anywhere by being two-faced."

Willie: "How about Lon Chaney?"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Red "Menace" Losing Color

MORE than one nation is somewhat perplexedly trying to decide what is the best way to deal with Communist propaganda. In the United States three methods are broached by current happenings. Hamilton Fish Jr., chairman of a special investigating committee of the House of Representatives, prefaces his committee hearings in New York with a letter from Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, recommending a federal police or secret service force commissioned especially to ferret out subversive activities. Almost simultaneously a post of Veterans of Foreign Wars in New Jersey takes affairs into its own hands and breaks up a Communist meeting. The Baltimore police recently illustrated the effectiveness of an opposite method when they provided a courteous escort for a scheduled anti-police demonstration, and most of the Communists left in disappointment at their inability to get their heads bumped.

The seriousness of Communist efforts to make inroads in China and India is beginning to be recognized. Germany, it is reported, is about to borrow a leaf out of Rumania's book in combating German-language Bolshevist oratory from the 100-kilowatt radiocasting station in Moscow. The proposal is to have Germany's highest powered station radiocast electrical interference —"static," as it were—on the Moscow station's wavelength during the propaganda hour.

Meanwhile, the experience of France offers some illuminating points. A few years ago there were alarmist discussions as to whether France was menaced by Communism. The French Communist Party, which openly takes its instructions from Moscow, indulged in intensive propaganda and street demonstrations which grew bolder every day. But the strength of Communism was in proportion to the weakness of government, and today, after a few years of energetic suppression of illegality by André Tardieu, who, in addition to being Prime Minister, remains in his post of Minister of the Interior, the Communist Party has become a negligible force in France.

Previously a feeble policy of trying to conciliate the Communists failed because concessions, it has been found, only prepare the way for new demands. The Communist Party in France has now fallen to the lowest ebb. It has lost adherents, and has few representatives in the Chamber. The leaders fight against each other, and there are, from time to time, batches of expulsions from the party.

In the French colonies, however, Communism still contrives to fish in troubled waters. Crimes have been committed in Indo-China and notably at Yen Bay. The Government in this case dealt firmly with the ringleaders. In a recent parliamentary debate, M. Pietri, Minister of Colonies, declared a Communist party at Canton is the agent of propaganda of the Third Internationale and has fomented a large-scale plot against French rule in Indo-China.

It is, therefore, not surprising to hear demands for a rupture of diplomatic relations with the Russian Government, since the almost invisible distinction which apologists try to maintain between the Third Internationale or party organization and the official government at Moscow is being increasingly recognized as a diplomatic fiction. Sooner or later the question of responsibility must be posed, and if Russia wishes to enjoy economic and diplomatic relations with other countries, it must repudiate the activities of the Third Internationale.

Until that time, the nations whose civilization is built on individualism will do best to recognize that reason, rather than force, is the ultimate argument in the contest against Communism. However much basis there may be for the reported solicitude of the Vatican over efforts of Bolshevism to feed upon unemployment in America, the surest defense of capitalism will lie in the willingness and ability it shows to stabilize employment and otherwise deal fairly with the worker. Charles E. Sorenson, general manager of the Ford Motor Company, who has had some contacts with Sovietism, says this company has a few known Reds in its factories and finds no harm in their presence, but rather an opportunity to prove its confidence in the soundness of the present industrial system.

This might be a sensible view for the nation at large. To be sure, the laws against sedition and the like should be enforced, and business representatives of the Soviet Government should not be permitted to abuse the privilege of their presence in the United States, but in these and other respects existing laws probably will be found adequate. There is little occasion for a special federal police, which would feel that it had to obtain prosecutions in order to justify its existence. There is an important difference between suppressing revolutionary actions and extirpating radical opinions. Let governments attend to the former, and let reason take care of the latter.

The Lemonade Seller

ON A short side street he has his stand. A small boy. Lemonade a cent a glass—or, rather, per paper cup. All he needs is customers. His friends, who, judging by their size, are about to emerge from the first grade at school, linger near by to see how the experiment works. Meanwhile the schoolboy lemonade seller gazes at passers-by through a square hole in the wooden stand, which he has manufactured from discarded soap boxes.

A pedestrian stops, looks the stand over, and wonders why the young lemonade seller needs a shade over his head on a cloudy day. He buys a "glass" and, while he drinks it, breaks into an amused smile as he observes the lemonade seller enter "one glass" in his crude loose-leaf ledger. The entry is made, the book snapped on the pencil like a purse, and once again a gazing boy is waiting for prosperity.

Only a lemonade seller! The merchant in embryo. Is this the root of a great American business?

Prohibition and Medicine

BECAUSE prohibition represents the considered determination of the United States to control the liquor traffic, it is reasonable to conclude that a large number of physicians in America are in favor of the ideal which underlies it. This is because without question most practicing doctors have but one main desire, the alleviation of suffering and the helping of those who come to them to a better condition of living. It ill behooves those who stand at the top of the medical profession, therefore, to broadcast statements that, to say the least, make it appear they have more regard for the alleged liberty of unrestricted liquor than they have for the welfare of mankind.

A recent instance of what seems from this standpoint to be an unwise championing of the cause of liquor is to be found in the address of the retiring president of the Chicago Medical Society. Therein he spoke, ostensibly, as the mouthpiece of his society; and yet one would hesitate to believe that the rank and file of his association really accords with his statements. "The total collapse of prohibition," he declared, "is due not only to the fact that the law is inconsistent with the political, social and moral demands of democracy, but also because in principle it is definitely wrong and immoral to deny to the individual his right to choose in a matter which is entirely his own business."

An interesting commentary upon this opinion —because the speaker surely would not ask the world to accept it as a statement of fact—is contained in the very paragraph of the address preceding the one from which it is taken. This is to the effect that 2500 people meet with fatal accidents every month by automobiles in the United States, to prevent which "massacre" "no mischievous minorities concern themselves and no political party is disturbed."

Is the deduction, therefore, to be drawn that, if the prohibition law should be repealed, there will be fewer of these fatalities? Such would appear to be the logical conclusion. It is true that violations of the prohibition law are only too frequent, and that a certain proportion of these are the direct causes of motor accidents, but unrestricted liberty to drink liquor would surely not help matters any. Constructive argument in regard to the liquor problem in America is always to be welcomed, but unwarranted declarations carry little force with thinking individuals. Spokesmen for the medical profession, because of the great weight attaching to any opinions they may express, should exercise the utmost care not to be drawn into statements that are not in accord with the best ideals of its membership.

Billy, the Boy Biographer

A BOOK of the week is "Our President, Herbert Hoover," written, put into type, printed and published by William J. Marsh Jr., age eleven, of New Milford, Conn., known to his intimates as Billy. Billy became a printer because, as he explains, "My father, who is an antique dealer, bought this press, which I am printing this book on, for fifty cents, but you must remember that was only the first cost, as we have already spent fifty dollars on it getting it into shape."

Billy decided to make his first venture in the publishing business into the realm of biography. His first edition of sixty copies was exhausted on the day of publication, so, Billy remarks with the calmness of a solid business man in the face of a deserved success, "I have decided to let Doubleday, Doran & Co. of Garden City print some more for me, because they have bigger presses, so this copy is printed in their print shop from my type."

Billy starts with a rapid sketch of the pioneering conditions of the Hoover boyhood, and explains that "his father was a blacksmith, as most men in his day were." The biographer's imagination is stirred by his account of his hero's early years in the open—camping and living with the Indians. He then proceeds to the passing of Herbert's father, remarking that: "Of course he left them a home; which means so much to a woman who is left alone in the world with children to support."

This last sentence is characteristic of Billy's style. He makes a statement of fact; then adds an aphorism, based on that fact. A purist might remark that Billy is inclined to rambling sentence structure, but after all that is a minor consideration in a book which meets all the academic tests of clearness, force and elegance.

While considering the difficulties young Herbert had in acquiring an education, Billy launches into an interlude of considerable length, including the following:

> Our Public Schools are for you and for me, every child is taught alike. There is no need of any one speaking unbroken English; they don't teach it in our Public Schools, and they don't teach it in any of the night schools.

Here Billy's vehemence gets a little the better of his syntax, but his meaning is unmistakable.

He delights in out-of-doors activities of all sorts, but as for dancing! "A good mother don't spend her time at dances and parties," he affirms; "she spends her time teaching her boys to be good, she helps them with their school work, she makes their home a happy one." And again:

> I have heard that Mr. and Mrs. Hoover do not care for society; that is, they don't believe in wasting their time. Society is all right for lazy people, but persons who have brains can think of more important things to do than staying out most of the night dancing. I, myself, would rather be an honest working man than a society bug.

Billy has all the earmarks of becoming a writer to be reckoned with. Already he has achieved his ambition to publish a book and meet the President at the White House. He seems, also, to have that sure feeling for accuracy that never permits him to make an unqualified estimate of any person or situation outside his own experience. That Billy will keep his balance in the face of sudden fame one cannot doubt after reading his Hoover biography packed solid as it is with a hearty boy's-eye view of good citizenship, a view that will alter in surface color, but not in character, with the passing years.

A Modest Benefactor

EVERY man is supposed to have his hobby, but few hobbies have resulted in such a benefaction to the public as that followed by William Christian Paul. The name perhaps is unfamiliar to the reader. It was unfamiliar to nearly everybody until a few days ago, when announcement was made that the collection of rare old Chinese fabrics left by Mr. Paul's will to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was composed of "unique and supreme examples." Indeed, the bequest, according to Alan Priest, curator of Far Eastern art, makes the museum's collection of Chinese textiles "the best in any museum in the world, with the exception of the Imperial Palace Museum of Peking."

Other great benefactors of the Metropolitan have been men of much wealth, famous for years as art collectors: Morgan, Altman, Havemeyer. Mr. Paul, whose name must now be placed beside theirs, was not wealthy. He was an office employee on a small salary. In 1908 he made a trip around the world. His interest in Chinese textiles was apparently roused then. Ever since, all his spare time and nearly all his income had been applied to his hobby. It is estimated that in twenty years he spent $30,000 to $40,000 in assembling his collection. So intimate was his knowledge of his subject that he was able to form his collection without further travel abroad and without expert advice.

It is refreshing in an age which is called materialistic to hear of such devotion to art. It is even more refreshing that so valuable a collection should have been given freely to the public by a man who, in the ordinary meaning of the term, was by no means "able" so to bestow it. Finally, it is perhaps most refreshing of all that the donor's nephew and next of kin, Leland C. Paul, so far from contesting his will, offered his coöperation in carrying out its provisions.

And to every other man of small means but a large urge toward collecting, this gift will stand as a concrete and encouraging example of what such a man can achieve.

France and Italy Take a Holiday

RARELY has an international arrangement of such potential import been concluded with the modesty and discretion which has characterized the declaration of a naval holiday by France and Italy. It would seem that the authorities were chiefly concerned to minimize its significance. The press on both sides of the Alps was disposed to treat cessation of competitive shipbuilding as a trivial incident or mere gesture. But it is apparent that the first steps have been taken toward a rapprochement of the two countries—a consummation greatly desired, not only by men of good will in Europe but in the whole world, for the whole world is deeply affected by the danger of naval rivalry in the Mediterranean.

Incidentally, the last doubt as to ratification of the three-power pact of London should vanish, for the safeguarding or "escape" reservation now becomes for the time being a mere formality.

Negotiations between France and Italy will doubtless be difficult, and it would be well not to begin to count chickens before they are hatched. But the significance of this truce, accepted with sincerity by both sides, is that negotiations can now be pursued in a greatly improved atmosphere. Hitherto all efforts to adjust the French and Italian viewpoints have proved fruitless. Now they have suddenly culminated in an agreement that makes possible further substantial agreements. The indispensable preliminary to accord is assured, and there is no reason why the new manifestation of desire for peace should not result in a solid pact of friendship which will be hailed with joy.

Italy suggested a twelve months' naval vacation. France felt that circumstances were unpropitious and suspected a maneuver. The demand for naval parity and the denial of naval parity dominated respective policies. But at last, very quietly, Aristide Briand announced a six months' holiday without attaching conditions, and when this announcement was put in official form to Italy that country in its turn announced that it would imitate France. What better promise for dissipation of the cloud that has brooded darkly over the Alps could there be? The outlook changes overnight in consequence of this mutual consent to abandon rivalry for half a year, in which no pains will be spared to settle outstanding problems. Indeed, the trouble between France and Italy has not been so much specific problems as opposing sentiments, and now that better sentiments prevail the prospect brightens.

This happy beginning is due in a certain measure to British good offices. No country can afford to look on unmoved and immobile at the misunderstandings of others. There is an unquestionable solidarity of interests that demands tactful and friendly intervention. There cannot be private disputes between two nations. Thus thought the British Government, and it has worked unremittingly to bring about a suitable compromise. To give credit to Great Britain is in no wise to detract from that due both France and Italy for setting aside a largely imaginary quarrel in order to apply themselves to the settlement of tangible differences.

Editorial Notes

The Belgian Government of the Congo has recently ordered six airplanes for passenger service over the jungles of "darkest" Africa. It is not so very long since all the world waited months for news of Livingstone to come out of those same jungles. Very soon there won't be any jungles!

"Concentration, industry, hard work, are all synonymous," says Stanley Baldwin. And comfort, prosperity, freedom, and a host of other similar terms, are also synonymous—as effect from cause.

Now that "dry ice" has been invented, cannot someone invent a new kind of dry summer rain to save new straw hats?

The Gaucho

CENTAUR of the Southern Plains, Cavalier of the Pampas, Father of his Country. All these titles have been given to the Gaucho of the Argentine. For the last fifty years he has been honored in literature, poetry, song and music, though much that has been written has not been met with ready approval.

The old idea of a reckless, avenging Gaucho, as depicted in the Martin Fierro ballads, is gradually giving way before the more idealistic type of "Paysano," so often met today in out-of-the-way places.

Those who have lived among them have endeavored to portray their true character in all its beauty and simplicity. But this is not an easy task. The almost intangible yet powerful influence of these strange men in the history and development of the country is something that seems to elude description.

It was one of those hot days, when the air is still and the horizon trembles and rolls like the waves of a distant sea, lifting landscapes into the air in mirage-like effect.

Out of that vast expanse of grass, named by the Indians pampa, or great open space, a lone rider appeared. He rode up to the tying post and dismounted, unsaddling immediately his horse, who acknowledged with grateful snortings every move that unburdened him of saddle and trappings.

"Buenas tardes, Señores, what is the good news?" This was his usual salutation. A row of nondescript cowboys, sprawled in the shade of a "Paraiso" tree, stretching their limbs in grateful relaxation. One of them rolled over on his side, and asked Don Pablo what freak of the desert had made him gallop across the plain in all the heat of a hot Sunday.

"I come to 'saludar' Don Alfredo. I hear he has just arrived," he replied with the air of a man who valued a "saludo" more than anything else in the world. Don Pablo had been known to ride for leagues with no other object than to greet a newcomer. And if the stranger was totally unknown to him, so much the better. With childlike confidence and steady gaze he would present himself, saying, "I have come to meet you, sir, and your distinguished family, and to invite you to visit us. My house is yours and everything in it." Then he would add, with a laugh, "though 'tis like the warren of a prairie dog, where fox, beetle and owl already enjoy a merry companionship." Too many, indeed, took advantage of his hospitality.

Such a man was Don Pablo, whose quiet philosophical talk, delivered in quaint Gaucho dialect, would reanimate the tired cattle drovers on some long "trooping" eastward. At night, a ring of fire-lit faces would listen in rapt attention to stirring tales of Revolutionary times, which he recited with a simplicity in his speech and a frankness of utterance that precluded any refutation of what he said. And indeed there were few that ever cared to check the poetry of his speech, brimming over as it was with delightful similes drawn from all the little creatures that inhabit the plains.

The black, white and silver of his classical Gaucho garb enhanced his dignified appearance, and it was always a mystery how he managed to keep clean and neatly attired in spite of whirlwinds of dust and heat waves. He wore a black sombrero, white silk scarf and voluminous "bombacha" trousers. His black coat was cut short enough to display a broad belt studded with shining silver coins, and a large knife in ornamented silver sheath protruded from his belt at the back.

His horse rivaled his master in the splendor of his accouterments. The bridle and reins were filleted with silver. Native "recado" saddle was piled high with sheepskin and saddle cloths, over which was laid a red water-hog skin. Patiently and persistently the horse rolled a bit rattle with his tongue, as if to attract everybody's admiration. There was a suggestion of Arab strain in the dainty hoofs and spirited manner, but Don Pablo always insisted that his horse was "criollo," like himself.

Don Pablo had little money, but he was never seen in want. Valuing his freedom above everything else, he disdained a salaried job, preferring the open life of "trooping" cattle. For this work his services were sought out by discriminating ranch owners, who knew of his great love for all the "little animals of God," as he called them, and his tender care that seldom lost an animal on long-distance treks.

Those who sought his services were always careful to ask him to render a "service" and not to offer him remuneration, knowing that he liked to think everything was being done for good will. On completing his work one more service was demanded, which was to accept a small sum of money. Whereupon, without so much as a glance at it, Don Pablo would pocket his reward with a "Gracias, Señor, you deserve it yourself."

He could not read or write, but after long practice had learned to sign his name. Those who have seen Don Pablo affix his signature to any document will never forget the auspicious occasion. There were many tongue-tied admirers to witness the great undertaking. Some were silent because they were altogether illiterate and thought it was really a great achievement, and others were silent because they did not want to hurt the good man's feelings. Don Pablo would remove his scarf and coat and swing his arm around to loosen it up a bit. Then he would draw his huge knife and whet the edge of the pen, and after many flourishes and a "discurso" on the merits of different pens and papers, he would scrawl an illegible signature the width of the page.

Of "little papers," such as contracts and receipts, he did not know the value. These he kept inside the crown of his hat, until well out of sight, when he would stare at them in bewilderment until the strong south wind would flick them from his fingers and send them fluttering endlessly across the plain.

His dignified air, graceful carriage, and the classical garb of the Gaucho, stamped Don Pablo as an old-timer. He took little interest in current events, in fact he seemed to look through them, as a fog, which obscured the memory of better days, when he roamed the pampa at his own free will. Often he talked of the days before the steel horses sped across the plain, dotting it with stations and drab "pueblos" that stretch in an unending chain up to the Andes.

"Our pampas used to belong to everybody and nobody. They were for the Gaucho who built his rancho in the shelter of a lonely Ombu tree. They were for the Indians who dominated and devastated; they were for the wild animals who roamed in irresistible and unnumbered thousands; the sudden pampero storm that flooded it; the drought that scorched it; the prairie fire that burned it; the prairie dog and armadillo that burrowed in it; the lapwing and eagle that surveyed it; and they were for those who had the courage to traverse it. Yes, our pampas were a highway without limits or trail, beginning or end, and he who tarried or was stopped on this highway would be lost or forgotten. In those days we thought that no grain could grow on this land. But time has changed all things, and now everything is fenced, owned, measured, marked, limited. There is no more mystery or chance, and the Gaucho is no more."

Even as he spoke a "mounted mechanic" rode up to the patio and threw a spanner into the tool box. A radio crackled and screeched the latest "tango" from Buenos Aires. And up the slope rushed a Ford van loaded with a gang of fencers and millmen, all employed in modernizing the ranch. Efficiency, increased production, drastic economy, is the order of the day.

Yet even now, in the evening when the cool "Virazon" blows from the south "and the brilliancy of the stars have put the sun to flight," the silent influence of the Gaucho down through the years manifests itself. The men bring out their guitars. They sing the Gaucho's solemn lament. And one by one, in soft and tremulous tones, they recall his gallant deeds in the past. F. L. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Is Literature Adrift?

PROFESSOR MACKAIL, in his presidential address on "Largeness in Literature," to the English Association, had some hard things to say of modern literature. The world, he declares, is adrift, and literature as the expression of world forces is adrift with it; mass production has been followed by mass appreciation, and the old standards of excellence have gone by the board. But we must seek them out again if we would find salvation.

There is much that is just in his condemnation. Compulsory education has created a demand for cheap and standardized trash which in mere bulk far exceeds any other form of literary production. Virtually everybody is writing, because there is money in it, and most people are writing badly.

Even the illiteracy of which Professor Mackail speaks is not always, it is to be feared, a bar. Authors are expected to be snappy, to catch and titillate the public taste with a sensationalism which of its very nature must grow greater if it is to live. Literature to many is simply an agent for filling up time, and for such people the publisher's puff with its grotesque exaggeration is the only guide. Popular dislike for anything that savors of the intellectual crystallizes in the charge "highbrow."

But there is another side to the picture, as Professor Mackail himself admits. There is the enthusiasm for knowledge which expresses itself in the demand for reprints of the classics and for scientific and educational works of all kinds. At the same time, the newspapers, better communications, and wireless have put the ordinary individual into closer touch with the whole world than ever before, and he is demanding that his books should reflect his wider knowledge. He gets his romance and his color more and more from the kinema; of his fiction he is asking reality and that it should be ready to discuss the problems with which he is faced.

The sociological novel has never been so popular as it is today. If "largeness in literature" embodies and interprets the largeness of life, then the author of today has an unrivaled field to work in.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Into a Corner

THE bootlegger is being driven into a corner. Occasionally someone snorts that you can get all you want. All you have to do is to ask for it, you sometimes hear a wise one announce.

You can get all you want—providing you enter a telephone booth and receive instructions to enter the second door to the left on the third floor back, knock three times and give the password. Then you obtain an order to go across town and meet a man with a mustache and a limp. He will personally conduct you to a place where an order may be left and the goods delivered.

You may get all you want; but your thirst gradually oozes out after several circuits around Robin Hood's barn. You have to work hard to get it. Supreme Court or not, you feel like a felon about to commit a stealthy crime.

You can get all you want; but you have to want it pretty hard. It is not on tap under your nose. It comes around in secret and solicits under an assumed name. And it travels in a trunk or plastered valise to decoy the police. You have to work hard to get it.

Even when you get it, you are treated as a spy by the booze fraternity. They hesitate to accept you as an accomplice. They put you to tests to prove your sympathy with the racket. Possibly anyone who is willing to qualify can get what he wants. But the number of clandestine drinkers is decreasing daily in law-abiding communities.—*Los Angeles Times.*

One Must Cultivate One's Garden

THE situation on European stock exchanges was far from rose-colored. The fall in stock prices at New York aggravated the situation. On all exchanges, at Amsterdam also, there are declines in stocks which are only very little connected with the situation in the United States. But speculators of the world form one big family.

How will the future be? I do not venture on a prophecy, but I expect in the near future some decline in business. At the present moment a depression is prevailing; money is ample, interest is low, for in business one is just seeing which way the cat jumps; deposits with the banks are increasing.

One must not, however, be downhearted! The sun remains shining, the earth remains fertile, nature has a way of coming back. But one must coöperate and go to work! The words which Voltaire put in the mouth of Jean Candide are bearing upon the matter: "That is well said, but we must cultivate our garden!"—*Dr. H. A. Van Nierop, director of the Amsterdamsche Bank,* as reported in *Algemeen Handelsblad* (Amsterdam).

Children and Films

THE instruction issued by the Home Secretary with regard to picture-films shown to children is one of those small administrative matters which may have a vital social significance. In future no film not passed for "universal exhibition" may be exhibited to unaccompanied children under the age of sixteen.

The surprising thing is that so elementary a precaution has not been taken earlier. Complaints are continually being made of the effect of unsuitable films on the immature minds of boys and girls; and it is really dreadful to reflect that, as in one case reported to us, nervous children have actually been taken screaming from a theater after witnessing some terrifying or obnoxious screen episode.

Particularly in the case of the young, there are enormous possibilities for good and evil in the development of the film. It is our business as a nation to see that gross and evil influences are put outside the range of the men and women of the future at the most impressionable age in their lives.—*Daily News and Westminster Gazette.*

Liquor and Athletes

WRITING in an American magazine, an athlete asserts that liquor is defeating our athletes. The indictment perhaps has much truth in it, but the joker in the story is the clever propaganda to the effect that the damage is due to bad booze and that prohibition is responsible.

It is not astonishing that some sporting lights lend themselves to this insidicus line of stuff. . . . The public, however, is not as easily duped in such matters as in former years. Time was when clever publicity work would have convinced a gullible public that a brew of smartweed would obviate the need of a college course, but the average reader of today, made wise in many things by expensive experience, is given to careful analysis of everything he reads.—*Daily Oklahoman.*